

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PANIC.

THE recent suspension of the full activity of Railway speculation, during which discretion has been invoked to temper a zeal that was somewhat passing the bounds of discretion,—though it has excited a degree of alarm as to the soundness of all undertakings of the kind, will not in reality affect any that are practicable, required, and remunerative. The good have for a short time been involved in the discredit thrown upon the bad; but the reviving and healthy breeze of public opinion begins to separate the wheat from the chaff. There is not the slightest apprehension that the progress of Railway enterprise can be checked. We are committed to it as a nation, and cannot stop short in our progress till the system has worked its destined changes. No great social revolution, once commenced, can be left unperfected—its natural tendency is onward: slight checks there may be, but to retrograde is out of the question. Among civilised nations, at least, the index on the dial of human improvement never goes backward: the rate of progress may be fast or slow; but in either case it is certain. A great part of the traffic of this Empire is now carried on by means of Railways, and the whole of it soon must be so. The new era has commenced; and that it should give rise to new forms and phases of speculations with which men, not being yet made familiar, are apt to be easily alarmed, is not a matter of wonder. We still walk in the twilight of a new day, and scarcely see clearly all that lies before us; but it will ere long begin to take a more distinct shape, and we shall better appreciate the magnitude of our task, its purpose, and our means of executing it. We shall soon learn to consider,

All that we have done but earnest of the things that we shall do.

The main lines of communication between the great centres of trade and population are now, or very shortly will be, Railroads; if it is found, from experience of their advantages, that all the branches that do or can feed them should be Railroads also, not only will the means be readily found to construct them, but there will be no power of preventing their construction: so much of the late apprehension as seems to have been founded on doubts of our ability to execute all that has been proposed, we hold to have been needless. We cannot do it all at once, but we shall do all that, and much more, in due season. It is the nature of speculation to anticipate the future: some are as sanguine as others are timid; and where the commercial system has been fully developed, there are always hundreds of a needy and active class who have stepped beyond the sometimes dubiously drawn line that separates the speculator from the knave. These are ever ready to take advantage of a movement; but their very assumption of the name, forms, and functions of a Company for constructing a Railway, shows the tendency of the spirit of enterprise in the present generation. Nothing worthless is ever imitated. If the undertakings already completed had not fully answered the expectations formed of them—and if the genuine schemes now projected had not every probability of doing the same—we should not have had hundreds of Companies formed ostensibly for constructing a line, but really only to issue shares at a premium, for the benefit of directors and committee-men. When this sort of counterfeit and spurious speculation had reached such a height as to provoke a scrutiny, and the public were called on—rather too indiscriminately—to pause, it was natural that the good should be confounded with the bad, and the market, consequently, suffer a transient panic. But the progress of Railways will not be affected by it; they will be wanted—must be made, and as to our means of doing it, a few words on that point may not, at the present time, be quite thrown away.

The doubt that has been raised of our ability, as a nation, to pay the cost of the projected lines, is formed in forgetfulness of what we have in former times done for far less commendable purposes. In about a century we have incurred the greatest portion of a National Debt of eight hundred millions; it was raised by the people and lent to the Government, on the pledge that the public revenues—continually augmented for the purpose by new taxes—would be applied to paying the interest on it. How was the principal spent? Nearly all of it in a great Continental war, the first object of which was to destroy the power of Napoleon, which we of all the nations of Europe had the least reason to dread; and the second, the Restoration of the Elder Branch of the Bourbons, whose imbecility and folly, when they were restored, undid in less than fifteen years all that had been done for them, and caused their second expulsion in favour of the Younger Branch, in the person of a man of capacity, who knew his age and nation, and how to rule both. We did not go to war for Charles the Tenth, as we had done for Louis the Eighteenth, though, on the principle of legitimacy, we had as fair an opportunity; but times and opinions had changed in the interval; we had begun to see that a na-

tional movement is seldom quite causeless, and that on the whole a people are themselves the best judges of their political condition; we know, too, that if they are not, they would, from the dislike of being dictated to by a foreign power, prefer a Nero of their own choosing, to a Trajan forced on them by others. So in 1830 we left the French to settle the Government as they pleased—as we should, probably, to-morrow, were the Dynasty of July to merge into a Republic; but, to prevent this, some twenty-five years before, we thought fit to spend hundreds of millions. Where did they all come from? Patriotism, or hatred of the French, intense as they were at that time, would never have extracted them from the pockets of the people; it was the guarantee of four and five per cent. interest given by the Government, which we now pay, and shall continue to pay, the labour and industry of all future generations being mortgaged to

meet it. Provided that national faith was pledged for the interest, who cared or inquired how the capital was spent? It went as money always goes in war; the pay of armies and fleets, the hire of foreign mercenaries, immense subsidies to greedy Continental Powers, who, although their very existence depended on it, would never move a battalion without the money from us in advance, and sometimes even when they got it, refused to move at all. Lord Malmesbury's correspondence has informed the people of some transactions of this kind not a little edifying as to the honour and honesty of some of our allies in that war. We spent our millions in purchasing slaughter, famine, disease, and destruction, either for ourselves or our foes, with little return, except that of lists of killed and wounded. We speak of the expenditure of material wealth, and, of course, speak without reference to such immaterial



MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



things as glory and national pride; we spent much, we struggled hard, we suffered greatly, and in a few years Napoleon went down to the dust, as he must have done had we left him to run his mad career unopposed, and the huckstering, mean-spirited Monarchies of Europe to defend themselves, as they ought to have done, unpaid. Thus were hundreds of millions lost, as if they had been thrown into the sea; they are gone—they are represented by nothing but national credit. Cannot the nation who thus for a whole generation poured out her treasures by millions, and the blood of her children by thousands, raise the same amounts after a peace of thirty years, during which an untiring industry has gathered almost the wealth of the world into her lap in boundless accumulation? And how different the purposes to which this wealth will be applied. The money will be spent, literally, in "bringing the ends of the earth together," in conquering distance and time. It will be represented by constructions and works, triumphs of human power and skill, compared with which the vaunted Pyramids of Egypt are merely monstrous accumulations of stone, heaped up as if the race of men had once been a sort of human ant, without the insect's foresight and purpose in its toil. They will stand for ages, smoothing the path of commerce, levelling the hill, piercing the mountain, giving to man the fabled car of the enchanter, and verifying the saying of the monarch-sage, that "many shall go to and fro, and knowledge be increased." They will exist for centuries, the source of comfort and convenience to many generations, grander and more glorious than many battles, which are forgotten ere the blood shed in them has sunk into the earth, and fall into oblivion long before nature draws over the sad relics of destruction, the veil of her fertility with which she hastens mercifully to conceal the havoc of man. The expenditure of one war is more than enough to construct many of these marvels of intellect; while the process of their construction is the means of diffusing employment, comfort, and content among whole hosts of our labouring population, the money returning again into the circulation of the country. We have hitherto had no experience of the effects of a great national expenditure made at home and among ourselves; we have spent our thousands only in social improvements, and in undertakings connected with science and art, while we have lavished our millions in foreign wars, that brought us triumphs indeed, but left no visible or tangible results behind them. We are beginning to reverse this, and spend the millions at home, and so extraordinary is the effect of what has already been accomplished, that the proposal to do more appears to some impossible. But it will be done, and that without difficulty; the accumulations of the people will be as profitably and safely invested in them, as if lent to a Government as stakes with which to play the game of ambition.

The returns of the lines completed will furnish further means to carry out the lines proposed; and, vast as the projects of the future seem, the difficulties will vanish as the time approaches to grapple with them. Prudence must not be cast away; but with that to guide us, there is nothing to alarm. As long as society endures, the necessity of travel and traffic will exist; the men and merchandise that traversed the deserts in the days of Solomon will continue to do so when railroads shall have paved the shifting sands with a path of iron, and the camel may be numbered among the animals extinct. Wherever men congregate, there will be ways to and from each other; and, as the road of the half-civilised Gaul and Briton was succeeded by the paved way of the Roman conqueror, as the hunting path of the savage disappears before the road of the settler, so will the imperfect channel of traffic yield in time to the more advanced system of communication. In carrying this into effect, there will be many errors; and some controlling and directing power will have to be created, that shall direct the energy that may else be wasted. But any attempt to set a fixed bound or limit beyond which it must not extend, will be as futile as the attempts made by Elizabeth and James I. to check the extension of London; the growth of which at that period began to alarm the statesmen of the day. The principle now at work must be followed out to its full application; and though there may be some embarrassment from the number of schemes, and some doubt as to the characters of the men projecting them, still the people have discrimination enough to decide between them. Those that stand the ordeal of examination will certainly be completed; and though they alone may seem gigantic in their proportions, England, with her wealth and energy applied in one great national effort, will be found fully equal to the task.

#### STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

On Tuesday, the first anniversary of the opening of the New Royal Exchange was very appropriately commemorated by the inauguration of the marble Statue of her Majesty, placed in the centre of the Merchants' area. The statue is cut from one block of fine white marble, and is from the chisel of Mr. Lough, one of our most eminent sculptors: it is of colossal size, and placed upon a stone pedestal. A great crowd of persons thronged the area during the morning, evidently in expectation that the ceremonial would be attended with some display. In this they were disappointed, however; for, beyond five or six members of the Gresham Committee, who arrived at three o'clock, no demonstration whatever took place. When the covering in which the statue had been enveloped was removed, the crowd evinced their loyalty by three cheers; and, after devoting a few minutes to an inspection of the work, most of them retired. After the ceremony, the Gresham Committee dined at the Albion, to commemorate the anniversary of the opening of the Exchange. The superb service of gold plate, made for Messrs. Staples, the proprietors of the tavern, for her Majesty's table when the ceremony took place last year, was on this occasion brought into requisition, and the entertainment was of the first-rate order. Mr. Richard Lambert Jones was in the chair; and the evening was passed with the utmost conviviality.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain an account of some important movements on the part of General Lamoriciere against Abd-el-Kader. The first account was comprised in the following telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, October 23:—

"The General Commanding the 21st Military Division to the MARSHAL, MINISTER OF WAR.

"The *Labrador*, after having landed the troops which she conveyed to Oran, left that place on the 21st, and arrived at Port Vendres this afternoon. General Lamoriciere was actively engaged with the enemy during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Abd-el-Kader, with 2000 cavalry, remained a spectator. On the 13th, seeing a defile forced, he fled. The insurgents, driven to the sea coast, surrendered at discretion. Colonel Gery has been successful against the Kabyles, in the environs of Mascara. General de Bourjolly and Colonel Saint Arnaud had effected a junction, and were waiting for reinforcements to act. Bou-Maza, with 300 cavalry, attacked, on the 18th, a tribe under the walls of Mostaganem. Lieut. Col. Mellinet, with the force of the garrison that remained disposable, drove him off. In the night of the 18th, three tribes of the sub-division of Oran abandoned our cause; these are the first of this sub-division. The 700 men embarked at Port Vendres, in the *Labrador*, are the first troops from France arrived at Oran; their arrival has produced the best effect, and will contribute to keep firm the tribes who have not yet fallen off."

Subsequently, the French Government published, in the official journals, the despatch of General Lamoriciere, describing the operations effected by him. This despatch, although a very long document, does not add very materially to the information given by telegraph. It appears that on the 13th he attacked the Kabyles in their mountains, and made himself master of a very difficult defile, which the natives do not appear to have defended with any vigour. For the two following days a sort of running fight was kept up, in which Abd-el-Kader, who was in sight during the first day, and at the head of 2500 cavalry, did not take part. General Lamoriciere says that, instead of fighting, the Emir retreated, amidst the jeering and hooting of allies whom he had induced to rise in his favour, and then sacrificed at the moment when they were fighting his battle. The fact, however, probably is, that Abd-el-Kader was induced to retreat because the country, which is very mountainous, was unfit for cavalry movements. At all events, Abd-el-Kader escaped with his cavalry untouched. The remaining tribes were hemmed in by the French troops in an angle, having the sea on one side, the river Tafna on the other, and the French army in front; and, finding that they had no chance of escape, they surrendered at discretion. We are left in the dark as to the exact number of prisoners, but they appear

to be principally composed of the peaceable inhabitants of the country; and so little do their future attempts at attack alarm General Lamoriciere, that he contents himself with ordering them to remain at large in the mountains of the Trara tribe, where they surrendered, until such time as the plain becomes more tranquil. General Lamoriciere takes great credit to himself for not having put the whole of these native tribes to death after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. "My infantry," says he, "would have had ample vengeance for this insurrection; but, with the present exasperated feelings of our troops, would this vengeance not be perhaps too severe?" The *Journal des Debats* also praises the humanity and moderation of the General, which, it says, in this instance, makes the French character contrast nobly with that of the barbarians of Africa.

The despatch concludes with an eulogium on the troops engaged, and with a mention of the persons who had most distinguished themselves. General Lamoriciere encloses a letter from M. Courby de Cognord, chef d'escadron of the 2d Hussars, who was supposed to have been killed on the affair of the 23rd ult., but who, after having been severely wounded, was taken prisoner. His letter, giving an account of the affair in question, was sent to General Lamoriciere by Abd-el-Kader.

The list of prisoners is altogether 96, all more or less wounded. Some of them had received as many as six or seven wounds. It will be seen the letter in question states that M. Dutertre is dead, and that the account of his having been decapitated by Abd-el-Kader for his exhorting the men in the marabout to hold out was an invention. The letter of M. Courby de Cognord is followed by a report from Gen. de Bar, dated Algiers, 14th, but containing no new facts. There is also a report from General Thierry, dated Oran, 20th, giving a *résumé* of the proceedings in that province, and particularly the operations of General Lamoriciere. General Thierry states that Abd-el-Kader, who, after the first combat, had ceased to take any part in the fighting, left in the midst of the second engagement amidst the hisses and imprecations of the Arabs who witnessed his flight.

On the 5th of October, according to other advices, about 2000 Kabyles attacked the forts of Gicely. They were repulsed, with some loss, by the French garrison, which made a general sortie. An attack is also stated to have been made by the Arabs on Cherchell.

The papers now state that Marshal Soult will remain the nominal President of the Council for a short time longer, but that he will not resume the direction of affairs.

The Paris Bourse was again on Tuesday much agitated. "Rarely was it and its precincts so much crowded, anxiety in every countenance," says a private letter. "Business commenced under a feeling of despondency, which sent down securities of every description. About half-past 2 o'clock, however, a reaction commenced, which continued up to the termination of business."

"For this favourable change no political information or cause is assigned." Last Saturday evening the King of the French received the Austrian Ambassador, Lord Brougham, and General Sebastiani. The *Courrier de Marseille* states, that Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, is waiting at Cannes the arrival of Lord Brougham, who was expected in a few days.

##### GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 9th of October give an awful account of the condition of Greece. The first instance of the present state of things is the following:—About two months ago, a gentleman of the name of Agaethi, after a long law-suit, procured a sentence from the tribunals of Athens, granting him the possession of an estate in the north of Greece, which he had originally purchased of a Turk in conformity with the law established by the protecting powers of Greece. Taking with him some law officers, he proceeded to the spot, when the peasants at once seized on him, deliberately murdered him, and publicly roasted his body, all of which they themselves described in letters written to the capital; and one of these letters was directed to the King.

Last week (say these letters), a band of the Albanian soldiers, the amnestied brigands with whom M. Coletti has overrun the capital, to keep the population from rising against him, and to prevent the King from escaping from his trammels, proceeded during the night on one of their marauding excursions. Taking to the mountain districts, as is their usual practice, they visited an estate called Tchourka, next to that of Leosia, belonging to Mr. George Finlay, the wooded heights of which, it may be mentioned, have been entirely laid bare by incendiary fires this summer, and which the proprietor would as soon think of visiting, though only at a distance of ten miles from Athens, as he would of walking into a den of tigers. The Albanians were soon attracted by the sound of bells, which warned them of the vicinity of a flock of sheep, and it appears that a child, either from being asleep, or hidden from their sight by the darkness, fortunately escaped their observation. The aged shepherd tending this flock was now accosted by the brigands, and abruptly desired to slay and skin a sheep, which, after some hesitation, he consented to.

This done, a fire lighted, and the sheep placed before it on a wooden spit raised up between two stones, as is the usual custom, the shepherd was told by the Albanians to deliver up his hidden money. In vain did the poor old man declare that he possessed nothing; they deliberately tied him to a young tree, which they now formed into a huge spit, and, placing him before the crackling and fierce fire opposite his own sheep, commenced roasting him. The excruciating pain obliged the unfortunate sufferer to divulge to his torturers the existence of all his little hoard under the roots of a tree in the neighbourhood. Removing him from the fire, but keeping him still tied to the spit, some of the party now went in search of the booty, which they found, but, not being satisfied with the amount, on their return they announced to their victim that he must either have more for them, or submit to further roasting. The wretched man was then again placed before the fire, and the sheep being by this time done to their satisfaction, they sat down to their repast. After a time, the stench of the burning flesh, there being no one willing to leave his supper to turn the spit, seems to have inconvenienced them, as they at last chucked him away from the fire, and eventually took their departure. The non-arrival of the flock at the village at which it was expected, alarmed the peasants, some of whom arrived during the night at the scene of this dreadful occurrence, and found the shepherd still alive, his body half roasted, and his limbs falling off! Medical aid was now sought for, and, fortunately, a practitioner among the peasants and lower orders, reached the scene in time to take down in writing from the dying lips of the sufferer, in the presence of the assembled people, this painful recital.

An awful murder was a few weeks back committed at the village of Kakossalessi, situated on the frontiers of Attica and Thebes. The murderers, a desperate gang, were secured and brought to Athens. These men, being set at liberty by Theodore Grivas, proceeded to the above-named village, where in the night they succeeded in gaining possession of the persons of four shepherds who had been most active against them. They kindled an enormous fire—stripped their victims, smeared their bodies with grease, secured them to stakes, and roasted them alive! One of the victims, by name Nassos, being a stout man, instantly expired; he was the father of eight children, and the other three are also since dead. The village of Kakossalessi belongs to M. Lariere, a French gentleman, and his report of the dreadful deed now lies on M. Piscatory's table.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambrisa* has arrived at Liverpool after a rapid passage of nine days and a few hours from Halifax. She brings us news of the *Great Britain* steamer having reached New York on the morning of the 15th ult.

The *Hibernia* steamer reached Halifax on the 17th. There is no political news of any importance. All chances of a Mexican war had been given over, and even the most noisy brawlers had ceased to speak of its probability. There is no news of the least interest from Mexico or Texas.

The newspapers indulge in much speculation in relation to the modification of the present tariff by next Congress.

The money market at New York on the 15th was steady.

The Canada papers contain an account of a serious fire at Montreal, on the 4th ult. The fire originated in a building on Queen street, occupied as a coffee manufactory and coppersmith's shop, where it could have been confined had there been decision and power to demolish a few small wooden buildings in the vicinity. The fire spread rapidly from building to building, over nearly the entire block, from Queen-street on the north, to Prince-street on the south, from Wellington-street east, to Gabriel-street west; one house at the corner of Queen and Gabriel-streets, and part of a building at the corner of Queen and Wellington-streets were saved in a damaged condition; the part of the one at the corner of Wellington and Queen-street was cut in two, and the burning end severed from the other. The fire crossed Prince-street, consumed the next block through to Nazareth street, and crossed Nazareth-street, burning one or more buildings on the south side of that street; two or three were blown up to arrest the fire. The buildings consumed were many of them of a rather ordinary kind, occupied by families in the humbler walks of life; the distress and privation, therefore, caused by this fire are great. There were a nail factory and a casting shop, several grocery and tavern stands, dwellings occupied by numerous poor families, a building where church service has been held during the summer; also, a handsome Methodist Church and parsonage, several fine stone and brick stores and dwellings, and quite an amount of property destroyed. Happily, there were no accidents or loss of life.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The express which Lieutenant Waghorn arranged to bring from Alexandria *via* Trieste to test the superiority of the communication through Germany over that across France reached London yesterday (Friday), bringing accounts from Bombay to the 1st of October. They do not, however, contain anything of importance.

Tranquillity prevailed in India. From Scinde we learn that the arrangements of that province were continuing on the same pacific manner as before.

The affairs at Lahore continued to be as embarrassed as ever. The Governor-General left Calcutta on the 22nd of September for the upper provinces, with an army of 32,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 140 guns, on the confines of the Punjab. Some severe fighting, or perhaps decided negotiations were expected.

The three surveyors of the East India Railway Company, Messrs. Collett, Duncan, and Romaine, were about to proceed towards the Soane river, under the directions of Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Simms is already quite sanguine on the subject of an Indian railway, and seems to anticipate no serious obstacles.

The news from China comes down to the 15th of July, but contains nothing remarkable.

COMMERCIAL.—The letters from Bombay of the 1st ult. states that the market for cotton fabrics, and twists and yarns has been active, with advance in prices on some numbers of the latter. Cottons of all descriptions have been realizing very full and encouraging prices. The metal market has been unusually quiet. Holders continue firm, and prices consequently have not receded. Imports this fortnight have been exceedingly limited, and the same may be said of exports.

The apprehension of a defective monsoon seems likely to be realized, for the fall of rain during the past fortnight, has been slight and partial. The fall will be much below the average, and that will prove detrimental to the crops on this side of India, and, as a necessary consequence, injurious to the trade in British goods, is, we fear, beyond question.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

##### THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

In part of our impression last week, we announced the death of Mr. Boteler. Notice was given to the Coroner, who directed the inquest to be held on Friday afternoon. Sir Isaac Morley and James Murgatroyd, Esq., two of the Directors of the Company, accompanied by their solicitor, witnesses, &c., proceeded to Woodlesford, by special train, to attend at the inquest. Upon the jury being impanelled, Sir Isaac Morley said the Company courted public inquiry, and said, he had instructed every person who could throw the least light on the transaction to attend the Coroner's court, and they should be brought from the remotest part of the kingdom, regardless of the expense. After this, the Coroner and jury proceeded to view the body of the late lamented gentleman. After the jury had returned, the Coroner said, the most searching investigation would be gone into, and, for that purpose, to afford time for the necessary witnesses, he should adjourn the inquest until Monday morning.

On Monday the inquiry was continued at the Mason's Arms Inn, Oulton, before Mr. Jewison, the Coroner.

Mr. Sangster, the solicitor, at Leeds, attended on behalf of the family of the deceased; Mr. J. A. Ikin, town clerk of Leeds, on behalf of police sergeant Stubbs, whose leg, it will be remembered, was broken by the accident; and Mr. Palfreyman, solicitor, of Sheffield, on behalf of Thomas Wheatley, the driver of the assistant engine, which ran into the train, and whose conduct was likely to be incriminated by the inquiry.

Three Directors of the Midland Company, Sir Isaac Morley, Mr. John Houldsworth, and Mr. Hutchinson, entered the room shortly after the inquiry commenced.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Macaulay said he had the honour to appear for the Midland Company, and stated that the company were desirous of the fullest and strictest investigation, and that they had given orders to their servants to render every possible assistance in facilitating the inquiry.

John Porter, a railway guard, after giving an account of the accident similar to that which has appeared, said: After the concussion, I found the buffers of the last carriage on the train on the top of the engine buffers. One of the second-class carriage buffers—the off buffer, was driven through the back panel of the first-class carriage, which was in advance of it, and which was the eighth carriage in the train. The first-class carriage referred to, was the one in which Mr. Boteler was seated. The next carriage was the mail van, which was broken. A window was also broken in a *coupe*. The last carriage in the train, the second class, was also damaged, especially at the end which struck against the first-class carriage. On opening the door of the eighth carriage, I found Mr. Boteler, sitting on the right hand side of the carriage going from Derby to Leeds, with his back towards the engine. The buffer had jammed his legs against the seat. We were a long time before we could get him out. I cannot say exactly how long we were, but we might have been more than half an hour. We had to remove the damaged parts of the carriage from the inside. Both Mr. Boteler's legs were broken below the knee. He spoke to us. He said a good deal about his luggage, and desired us to take care of it. That was after we had placed him on the bank upon some cushions. He lost a deal of blood. We had a surgeon in the train who attended to him. I think it was Mr. Chorley, of Leeds. We placed cushions in a van, and put Mr. Boteler on them. I asked the surgeon to ride with him, and he did so. It was about five o'clock when we were at the Barnsley Station. We went very slowly from thence to the place where the accident occurred. When the pilot engine ran into us we were proceeding at the rate of about eight or ten miles an hour. It was a fine morning, but there was a strong wind blowing from one side, which retarded our progress considerably. I do not know whether the moon was shining or not. I cannot say whether it were twilight or not. It did not rain. It was a very fine morning. We had three lights to our last carriage, attached to the rear, forming the points of a triangle. They were red lights. We have no permanent lights besides those three. We have hand-lamps as signals, which we use to stop any train. Those lights are red, green, and white. The red light means "to stop;" the green, "caution;" and the white, "to show all's clear—to go on." We had used these hand-lamps, before the accident occurred, to stop the goods train, which was going towards Masbrough. I did not use one of these lamps after leaving the Barnsley station, and before the collision took place; nor did I see any other person use one. I neither heard nor saw the pilot engine till it came upon us. I was inside the break carriage. By the light of the morning, without the aid of the lamps, a person might have seen a train a hundred yards distant, or more. I have known Wheatley, the driver of the pilot engine, for some time, by sight.

By the Jury: I suppose we should be going about eight or ten miles an hour when the accident took place. It is usual for one guard to be inside. The engine had varied very much in its speed after leaving the Barnsley Station.

By Mr. Macaulay: The train was about an average one. The incline would make it more easy to stop the pilot engine.

William Hey, Esq., surgeon of Leeds: I was sent for on Monday morning, to attend on Mr. Boteler, the deceased. I arrived at his house between ten and eleven o'clock, and found him in bed. He was in a state of great exhaustion, from a severe injury on both his legs, which were badly fractured. The injury extended from the ankle to the knee. The bone three or four inches above the ankle was much crushed, and the fleshy part quite lacerated. The right leg was amputated the same day close to the knee joint. Though it was deemed necessary, he never rallied sufficiently to undergo the second operation; from that time he gradually sunk, and died on Thursday morning. He died from exhaustion, caused by the wounds on the legs.

Isaac Blackmore, a guard on the North Midland Railway, gave some details of the accident; and several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

Wheatley, the driver of the pilot engine, stated that he was ready to answer any questions put either by the Coroner or jury.

In answer to several questions he said—"After I had left the Barnsley station I saw the white light. Shortly afterwards I saw the red light. They were very dim and deceptive. I saw that I was coming on to the carriages. I let off the steam, reversed the engine, and told the stoker to put the break on. The stoker jumped off the tender. I was going to do so when I was knocked down, and very much stunned."

The Coroner having briefly summed up, the jury, after being absent three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Wheatley, the driver of the pilot engine.

Mr. Sangster begged to return the acknowledgments of the friends of the deceased to the Midland Railway Company for the attention they had paid to the deceased since the late melancholy accident.

ACCIDENT TO LORD ELDON.—We are sorry to hear that Lord Eldon met with a severe accident on Friday (last week), whilst shooting in his preserves at Encombe, in Dorsetshire. His lordship was in the act of loading his gun, when the powder ignited in the flask, which blew up, and severely injured his right hand and wrist. Mr. Wilcox, of Swanage, has been in daily attendance on his lordship, and we are glad to find that his lordship progresses favourably.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. CECIL FORESTER, M.P.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Cecil Forester, M.P., brother to Lord Forester, sustained a slight accident on Saturday last, whilst shooting over his noble brother's preserves in Shropshire. One gentleman of the party, in endeavouring to bring down a hare which was scudding up the side of a hill unfortunately missed his aim, and the charge of his gun took effect about the face, breast, and right arm of the hon. member. Fortunately, the gallant Captain was at a considerable distance from his friend, or the consequences might have been very serious. The shots were extracted immediately after the accident, and Captain Forester is sufficiently recovered to leave the house.

SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.—Mr. Barnet Moss, surgeon-dentist, Piccadilly, Manchester, destroyed himself on Saturday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. At the inquest, it was stated that for the last two months his business had been slack, and on such occasions he was always low spirited. He had been speculating, but only to the extent of about £80, in Manchester, Birmingham, and Welsh Continuation Railway shares; he held twenty-five shares, which he could not sell without great loss; and he was apprehensive of having £30 to pay in a short time, and had no immediate means of payment. This, and the slackness of business, gave him great uneasiness, and preyed upon his mind. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That the deceased destroyed himself during temporary insanity." He was 39 years of age, and has left a widow and four children.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GRAIN.—There is a report in the City that an Order in Council is about to be issued, relative to the admission of foreign grain and flour. If we are correctly informed, the following will be the scale laid down:—Wheat, 4s.; barley, 2s.; oats, 1s.; beans and peas, 2s., per quarter; and flour, 2s. per sack. This order will release about one million quarters of grain and flour in bond in the United Kingdom, 170,000 bbls. of flour on the way from the United States, 150,000 bbls. from Canada, and 60,000 quarters of wheat from the Baltic, besides other supplies, which may, perhaps, reach before the winter sets in. The duty, on Thursday, was returned at 16s.



LITERATURE.

THE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER'S POCKET-BOOK AND ALMANACK, FOR 1846. D. Bogue.

This well-timed publication, in addition to the usual Pocket-book matter, contains a list of authorized Railways, a Diary for entering the sale or purchase of Railway Shares, and Tables for calculating the value of Shares and Commission, which may also serve the purpose of a Ready Reckoner in general transactions. The Work must prove extensively useful to every one engaged in the Railway Share-market.

CHESS.

CORRESPONDENTS.—The following communications arrived too late for consideration last week.  
"G. C." Liverpool.—Thanks for the little game.  
"The Captain," Dudley.—You are greatly mistaken; it is impossible to find more accurate composers than those engaged on this department of the paper. For upwards of eight months, there have been but two or three, and those very slight, typographical errors justly chargeable to them, notwithstanding the little aid they can receive in a paper of this description from the after corrections of the author. The Indian Problem is given on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."  
Solutions of No. 91 by "G. C.," "H. A.," "Sedgely," "J. T.," "An Old Subscriber," Dublin, "L. S.," Chatham, "M. R.," "T. H.," "Edward J. O.," "Elizabeth," "Ignarus," and "Old Player," are correct. Those by "J. A. Y.," "M. F. B.," "L. L. D.," and "T. W.," are all wrong.  
"H. G. B."—There can be more than one Queen on each side on the board, as we have to repeat every week.  
"C. D. O." Clonmore.—You will have seen by our last that the solution is right.  
"B. S. M."—Stalemate is a drawn game.  
"Empty."—We cannot understand your query. The solution is wrong.  
"Marcus."—Mate must be given by a Pawn in the Problem alluded to. D'Oreille's is quite right.  
"H. P."—Doubtless, very acceptable; it shall be duly examined.  
"A. J."—The initials alluded to refer to a very different name.  
"P. P."—We have not, up to the time of press, received a single correct solution of No. 92. Solutions by "Mark D.," "H. G. B.," "A German," "Walter M.," "Rev. R. M.," "Marcus," "Sydney," "R.," "Empty," "G. G.," and "R. P.," are all wrong.

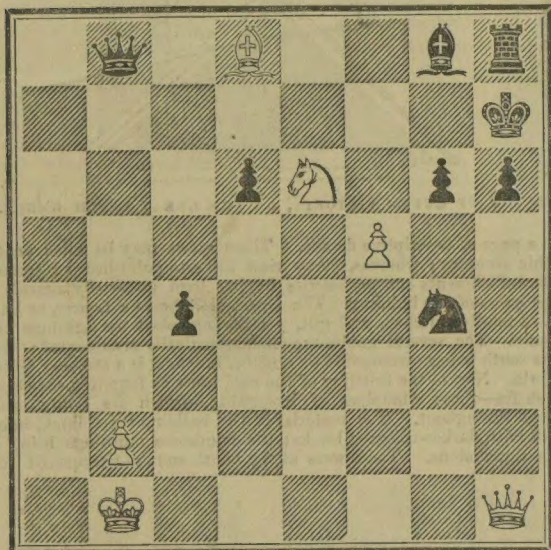
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 92.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.              |
| 1. R to Q Kt 6th (ch) | K to Q B 4th        |
| 2. R to Q Kt 5th (ch) | K to Q B's 3rd or * |
| 3. R to Q's 5th       | Moves any where     |
| 4. Q to Q Kt 7th—mate |                     |
- \* 2. K takes R  
K to B 4th  
3. Q to Kt 7th (ch)  
4. Q mates at Q Kt 6th. (If Black removes his King to Rook's file, White mates at Kt 4th.)

PROBLEM No. 93.

By Mr. Mc. G.—y.

White to play and mate in three moves.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

MR. ALDERMAN SCALES AND HIS CREDITORS.—On Saturday, at the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Mr. Scales, the well-known ex-Alderman, came up in custody on his interim order. His schedule set forth his debts to be £1,810 7s. 4d., whilst his credits were stated to amount to £6,471 5s. After some discussion, the insolvent was liberated.

SIR R. PEEL AND MR. HUDSON.—It is stated that Sir R. Peel will "raise the first sod" of the Trent Valley Railway in a field near Tamworth next week. The spade to be used on this occasion is in size and shape a regular navigator's spade, highly finished, with polished maple handle, and on the blade Sir R. Peel's coat of arms, inlaid with gold. The straps of the spade are beautifully etched. It is enclosed in a rosewood case, lined with blue ultramarine velvet. On the lid is a silver name-plate, with the inscription, "Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Drayton Manor."—The Newcastle Journal states that Mr. George Hudson, M.P., has been honoured with an invitation to spend a few days with Sir Robert at Drayton Manor.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the installation of Lord Lyttelton, as Principal of Queen's College, in the room of Dr. Johnstone, who has resigned the office in consequence of his great age, took place at the Town Hall, Birmingham. There was a very full attendance of the friends and supporters of the College—the Students and their connections, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Booth, Thomas Phillips, Esq., the Mayor of Birmingham, D. Malines, Esq., the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and W. Lundo Cox, Esq., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty, were amongst the most distinguished of the guests. Lord Lyttelton was duly installed into the chair.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF MUTINY.—The steamer Cambria has brought to Liverpool seven seamen, in irons, part of the crew of the British barque Champlain, belonging to Cork, who had been given up by the United States authorities, under the treaty with that country, for examination in England, upon a charge of aggravated mutiny, and of attempting to sink the vessel they were navigating. On the arrival of the steamer, the prisoners were given into the charge of Captain Bevis, R.N., who forthwith handed them over to the civil authorities, and on Tuesday, the charges against them were investigated before Mr. Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate. The names of the prisoners are Thomas Sheazel, John Cocklestone, Hermann Hincker, Henry Matthews, Thomas Boyle, Job M'Cann, and Henry William Matthews. The depositions taken before the British Consul for the state of Maine and the authorities of the United States, were produced. They were most voluminous; but only one witness was examined, namely, the steward. The history is this:—A few days after the prisoners had shipped with Captain Peaton, there arose a scarcity of seamen in St. John's, and wages advanced considerably. They could not persuade the captain to release them from the terms of their articles, and, therefore, it is said that they conspired to compel him to put them ashore after they had been a few days at sea. The first mutinous symptom was shown by the prisoners commanding one of their body—Hincker—to put the ship about, and steer a course quite opposite to that directed by the captain. The captain, however, succeeded in causing the vessel to keep the right course, and then it was suddenly discovered that the vessel was making water. On this the prisoners in a body refused to work. It is said an augur was found upon one of them, and that with this augur they kept continually boring holes, until, at one time, there was eight and a half feet of water in the hold. Being in danger, the prisoners just pumped sufficiently to keep the ship afloat, then they "knocked off." This conduct was repeated for several hours. At last, a brig hove in sight. The captain immediately hoisted signals of distress, which were, fortunately, observed, and boats sent to the relief of the Champlain. The two captains communicated, and the result was, that the seven prisoners, after a long struggle, were placed in irons, and conveyed to the first port, which happened to be on the coast of Maine.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr. Simmons, secretary to the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, with Mr. Mills, was proceeding down Suffolk-street, Birmingham, in his gig, the horse started off with great violence, when the two gentlemen were thrown out, and Mr. Simmons was unfortunately killed upon the spot. FIRE AT NORTHFLEET.—On Saturday evening last, a fire broke out on the farm of Mr. Smith, an extensive farmer at Northfleet Green, when all the stock of grain, outhouses, &c., in fact, everything but the dwelling-house, and the cattle (which were driven away), was destroyed. It is believed the owner is insured.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM FULLER BOTELER, ESQ., Q.C.

Mr. Boteler, whose death has occurred under such melancholy circumstances, was the representative of a family of very ancient standing in the county of Kent, for so far back as the commencement of the 15th century, one of his ancestors sat in Parliament for Sandwich. The learned gentleman's father, William Boteler, Esq., of Eastry, F.S.A., married twice; the first wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, Esq., of Statenborough, and by her he had an only son, Mr. William Fuller Boteler, whose decease we record: by his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Harvey, Esq., Captain R.N., he left several children.

Mr. Fuller Boteler was born on the 5th January, 1777, and called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 23rd November, 1804. For many years he enjoyed considerable practice in the Court of Chancery; he was a Queen's Counsel, Bench of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of the City of Canterbury, and Steward of the town of Fordwich. About twelve months ago, he received the appointment of Commissioner of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, on the removal of Mr. Baker Bere to Exeter, and since resided at Oulton, in Yorkshire, where his gentlemanly courtesy, kindness of disposition, and able discharge of his public duties gained for him general esteem and respect. He married, in 1808, Charlotte, daughter of the late James Leigh Joynes, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend, and has left, besides several daughters, two sons; the elder, William, M.A., follows his father's profession; and the younger, Richard, is a Member of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The injuries Mr. Boteler received from the collision on the Midland Railway were of too serious a nature to permit the slightest hope of recovery. On Monday evening, the 24th ult., the ill-fated gentleman suffered amputation of one of his legs with the greatest fortitude and resignation, but the consequent exhaustion proved fatal; he gradually sank until death terminated his sufferings on the Thursday morning following.

GEORGE BASEVI, ESQ.

Mr. Basevi, the eminent architect, celebrated as the designer of Belgrave-square and of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, was killed on the 16th ult. by an accidental fall from the west tower of Ely Cathedral. The unfortunate gentleman, whose death is much deplored, received his education at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and entered the office of the late Sir John Soane in 1810. With that distinguished master he passed nearly six years, becoming in the interval a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1816, after the completion of his articles, proceeded to the Continent, where, in Italy and Greece, he pursued his studies and improved his taste and knowledge. In 1819 he returned to England, and commenced practice on his own account, his first works being the church at Stockport and Mr. Ricardo's mansion at Sunninghill. Many subsequent undertakings, exhibiting great classical acquirement, tended to elevate him to a high rank amongst his contemporaries, and the Conservative Club, which he executed in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, has further served to establish his professional reputation. Among his minor works, we may mention St. Saviour's Church, Hans-place, Chelsea; Pelham-crescent, and several other ranges of buildings at Brompton. Mr. Basevi was from its foundation a Member of the Institute of Architects, and at one time filled the Vice-President's chair. He was also a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He has left a widow and eight children to deplore his untimely end.

SIR MATTHEW TIERNEY, BART.

This distinguished physician, whose death occurred on Tuesday, at Brighton, was the eldest son of John Tierney, Esq., of Ballyscandlen, in the county of Limerick, and had, at the time of his decease, completed his sixty-eighth year. Having early adopted the medical profession, he attained considerable practice, was appointed Physician in Ordinary to King George IV. and Physician to the Household at Brighton, and created a Baronet in 1818, obtaining a second patent in 1834, extending the limitation to his brother, Edward Tierney, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, a Crown Solicitor for Ireland. Sir Matthew enjoyed for many years the personal friendship of George IV. and William IV., and received, as a special mark of the latter Monarch's regard, the Knight-Commandership of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover. He married, in 1808, Harriett Mary, daughter of the late Henry Jones, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, but had no issue.

LINCOLN'S INN NEW HALL AND LIBRARY.

Precisely a twelvemonth since we illustrated, in our journal, the inauguration of the New Royal Exchange, by her Majesty in person; and this day we have the gratification of recording graphically in our pages the taste and courtesy of the Sovereign in gracing with her presence the opening of another splendid architectural ornament to our metropolis, in the New Hall and Library just completed for the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Royal and civic pageant of last year was of truly national interest; for, to a nation of high commercial character, an Exchange possesses attractions beyond architectural splendour: it guides us by a "long trail of light" to the main-spring of our national prosperity. There is a kindred interest attached to the new buildings at Lincoln's Inn, storied as are their walls and windows with some of the brightest names in our Legal History during the long vista of Five Centuries, the period from which dates the establishment of the Society.

Before we proceed to describe the new edifice, we shall glance at the locality in olden time.

LINCOLN'S INN, the next in importance to the Inner and Middle Temple, occupies great portion of the west side of Chancery Lane, the "New Street" of Stow, and subsequently, styled "Chancellor's Lane." The Inn was named from its having been the site of the palace of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, who died there in the year 1310; into whose hands the ground passed by virtue of a grant from King Edward I. of the old friars' house *juxta* Oldbourne. The Earl of Lincoln assigned the ground formerly occupied by these friars, and his own mansion, Chichester House, to certain professors of the law, who, adding to the space thus obtained the greater part of that belonging to the see of Chichester, built there an Inn of Court for the study of the laws of England. That part of the Inn which belonged to the bishopric was leased to the Society until 28 Henry VIII., when the Bishop of Chichester granted the inheritance to Francis Sulliard, and his brother Eustace, both students, the survivor of whom, (20 Elizabeth), sold the fee to the Benchers for £520.

One of the oldest portions extant of the Inn is the fine Gateway, or Gatehouse Tower, in Chancery Lane: this was the work of the early part of the 16th century, having been completed 9 Hen. VIII., and almost entirely at the charge of Sir Thomas Lovell, a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and a Knight of the Garter: the arms of this worthy adorn the Gatehouse, on which also are placed those of the Lacys. The Hall was commenced in 1506; but has been repeatedly altered and modernised. The bricks and tiles used in the building of this Gateway, and of the Hall, were made from clay dug from a piece of ground, then called *Coneygarth*, lying on the west side of the Inn adjoining to Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the site of the New Hall and Library, hereafter to be described.

There is an interesting and authentic tradition connected with the erection of Lincoln's Inn, which must not be omitted: its garden-wall was, in part, built by Ben Jonson. Mr. Charles Knight, in his delightful paper, "Ben Jonson in London," thus relates the circumstance:—

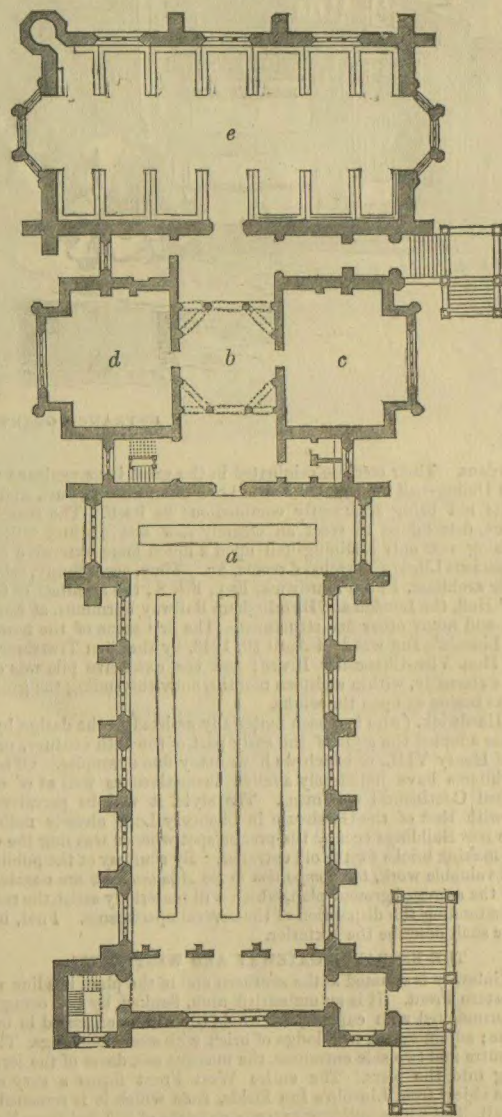
In the map of London, according to the survey of Aggas, in 1560, Chancery Lane presents to us only a few scattered houses at the ends which connect it with Fleet-street and Holborn. Nearly the whole of the eastern side exhibits one large inclosed garden; whilst the western has a corresponding garden of greater length, containing a smaller inclosure, that of Lincoln's Inn. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the militant spirit of the owners of the soil displayed itself on the battle-field of the Court of Chancery, and the law was fast rising into the most thriving of professions, Chancery Lane would of necessity partake more than an equal share of the common improvements of London. The garden of Lincoln's Inn was a pleasant place, with its formal walks and shady avenues; and the reverend Benchers would naturally desire that the eye of the vulgar passenger should look not upon their solemn musings, nor upon their frequent mirth. And so they built a wall in Chancery Lane to shut out the garden. Upon that wall laboured with his own hands the most illustrious of bricklayers, Benjamin Jonson. "His mother, after his father's death, married a bricklayer, and it is generally said that he wrought some time with his father-in-law, and particularly on the garden-wall of Lincoln's Inn, next to Chancery Lane." This is

Aubrey's account; and there can be no doubt of the fact of Jonson's early occupation.—("Knight's London," vol. I., p. 365.)

The next important building in Lincoln's Inn is the Chapel, built for the Society by Inigo Jones: it is of heavy, tasteless design, raised upon huge pillars and arches, once used as a promenade; but now inclosed, as a place of interment for the Benchers. The windows of the Chapel, however, contain some very fine specimens of painted glass.

Next is New-square, which Ralph describes as "one of the neatest squares in town;" adding, "though it is imperfect on one side, yet that very defect produces a beauty, by giving a prospect to the gardens, which fill the space to abundantly more advantage. I may safely add, that no area anywhere is kept in better order, either for cleanliness or beauty by day, or illuminations and decorum by night: the fountain in the middle is a very pretty decoration, and if it was still kept playing, as it was some years ago, it would preserve its name with more propriety, and give greater pleasure into the bargain." This fountain, designed by Inigo Jones, has long been removed; and within the last twelve months, the area has been inclosed and planted with shrubs. At the North-east corner of this Square is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which scarcely rises above "Carpenters' Gothic." The Hall of Lincoln's Inn is a fine room, though smaller than, and by no means so handsome as, the Halls of the Inner and Middle Temple. It is used for the sittings of the Lord Chancellor out of term-time, and has hitherto been employed for the usual commons of the Society during term.

Next in order of date are the Stone Buildings, from the design of Sir Robert Taylor, which are only part of a noble plan for rebuilding the whole Inn, about fifty years since. It consisted of a northern pavilion, with a portico, and a centre; to which has just been added a pavilion at the south end, according to Sir R. Taylor's design.



Scale 50 feet.  
a. Great Dining Hall-dais. b. Octagonal Vestibule.  
c. Council-room. d. Drawing-room. e. Library

PLAN OF LINCOLN'S INN BUILDINGS.

We have not space to glance at the distinguished members of the Inn. Among the most famous of them were Sir Matthew Hale, Prynne, and others, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Erskine was a member, and his statue is placed in the Hall: his coat of arms decorates the walls, together with the escutcheons of Spencer Perceval, Canning, Lyndhurst, Brougham, and other eminent lawyers.

Lincoln's Inn was never behind the Temple in its masques, revels, Christmasings; nor were dancing and singing merely permitted at this Inn, but insisted upon; for, by an order made Feb. 6, 7 James I., "the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons, for example's sake, because the whole Bar were offended by their not dancing on the Candlemas-day preceding, according to the ancient order of the Society, when the Judges were present;" and a threat, that if the like fault were repeated, they should be fined, or *disbarred*. "The King of the Cockneys" and "Jack Straw" ruled over the festivities; but they and their adherents were swept away in the time of Elizabeth; when also, the men of this Inn appear to have been rather "topping the mode," so that it was deemed proper to curtail the grand banquets, to limit the number of characters represented at them, to prohibit long hair and lace ruffs; and the wearing of cloaks, swords, and spurs, at the balls. Pepys has left us an account of Christmas, 1661, when Charles II. "visited Lincoln's Inn, to see the revels there; there being, according to an old custom, a prince and all his nobles, and other matters of sport and charge." This must have been a glorious Christmas: "Charles II.'s presence, the attendance of Clarendon, Ormond, and Shaftesbury, and the performance at the revels of Hale, Ley, and Denham: Prynne standing by, and gloomily looking on."—(Knight's London).

It is now time to speak of the Gardens, quaintly described by Ralph, as "far from being admirable, but, then, they are convenient; and considering their situation, cannot be esteemed too much. There is something hospitable, too, in laying them open to public use; and while we share in their pleasures, we have no title to arraign their taste. Their finest feature is the terrace walk, whence you obtain a fine view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the most extensive square in Europe, comprising in its area, 10 acres of land. This Square was first enclosed about the year 1736, when Sir Joseph Jekyl, then Master of the Rolls, was rode over in 'the Fields,' and hurt his hip; this led to the putting up of iron rails; before which time, says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it was a receptacle for rude fellows to air horses, and many robberies were committed in it.

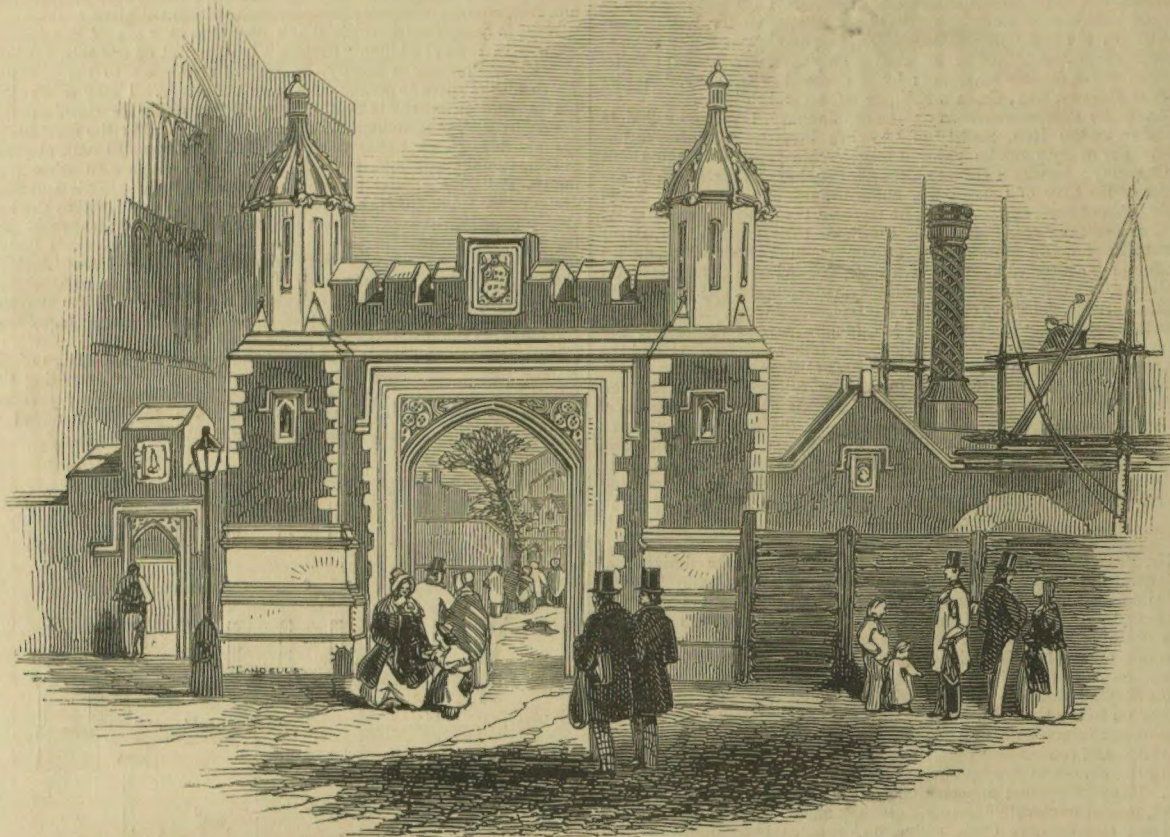
The Society of Lincoln's Inn have long studied to maintain the architectural character of this beautiful area; for, at the desire of the Benchers and Students, the Privy Council, about the year 1693, directed a mandate to certain Magistrates of Middlesex, stating it to be the King's express pleasure that the erection of new buildings should be restrained; and ordering the said justices to apprehend and commit to gaol any offenders, and bring them before the Privy Council, to answer the charges: but this curious mandate was not in force many years.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

with the entrance gateway, occupy great part of the Western side of



## LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

the gardens. Their erection originated in the great inconvenience from the old Dining-hall being used as the Lord Chancellor's Court, and also from its not being sufficiently commodious in itself. The Benchers, therefore, determined to erect an entirely new and distinct building, comprising not only a Dining-hall upon a much more extensive scale; but a spacious Library, Benchers' rooms, &c. They, accordingly, selected for their architect, Philip Hardwick, Esq., F.R.S., the architect of Goldsmiths' Hall, the London and Birmingham Railway Terminus, at Euston-square, and many other fine structures. The first stone of the new edifice at Lincoln's Inn was laid April 20, 1843, by the then Treasurer, the Right Hon. Vice-Chancellor Bruce; and the extensive pile was completed, externally, within eighteen months, notwithstanding the greatest care was bestowed upon the works.

Mr. Hardwick, (who has been materially assisted in the design by his son,) has adopted the style of the early part of the 16th century, or the reign of Henry VIII., of which we have many fine examples. Of some, the architects have judiciously availed themselves, as well as of some celebrated Continental specimens. The style, it will be perceived, is coeval with that of the Gatehouse in Chancery Lane already noticed; and the new Buildings occupy the precise spot whence was dug the clay used in making bricks for the old entrance. By courtesy of the publisher of that valuable work, *the Companion to the Almanac*, we are enabled to present the annexed ground-plan, which will materially assist the reader in understanding the disposition of the several apartments. First, however, we shall describe the Exterior.

## THE ENTRANCE GATEWAY AND WEST FRONT.

The Gateway is situated at the southern end of the plan, in a line with the Western Front. It is an embattled arch, flanked by two octagonal piers, surmounted with cupolas, the whole beautifully executed in brick and stone; adjoining is a neat lodge of brick, with stone finishings. There are a centre and two side entrances, the massive oak doors of the former receding into the piers. The entire West Front forms a very conspicuous object from Lincoln's Inn Fields, from which it is screened by a low wall. The whole building extends upwards of 230 feet from North

to South, in a direct line, but not in uniform range; it being, conformably with the arrangement of the interior, broken up externally into three principal masses, whereby are obtained considerable play of outline, and pleasing diversity of composition. The three main divisions just mentioned, consist of the Hall at the South end; the Library at the North; while the intermediate portion comprises the Drawing-rooms and the Vestibule. At the North-west angle is an octagonal turret, of considerable elevation.

## THE NORTH END

is entirely occupied by the Library, which is placed transversely to the rest of the plan, its length being in the direction of East to West.

## THE EAST OR GARDEN FRONT

is, however, by far the most picturesque in effect; the line is less uniform than in the Western front side; besides which, it is set off in contrast with the classic insipidity of Stone Buildings on the opposite side of the Garden. Another advantage is from this front showing its elevation upon a wide parapeted terrace, disposed architecturally with projecting and inclosed flights of steps, which greatly contribute to the picturesqueness and variety, more especially as there is some difference in their respective arrangements. This terrace serves the further purpose of screening the basement offices, which, though sunk below ground with regard to the terrace itself, are very little below the general level of the adjoining garden; consequently, the terrace answers to a raised mound thrown up against the basement areas. True it is that we miss many "tall ancestral trees," which have been cleared away for the court, beneath from the gardens in which Bickerstaff (*Tatler*, No. 100) delighted to walk, being privileged to do so by the Benchers, "who had grown old" with him. Hereafter we hope to see this loss made up by the whole area being laid out in a fine architectural garden of the period of the building. We delight in its wide and level terraces, its rich stone balustrades, connected by broad flights of stone steps—its clipped evergreen hedges, its embowered alleys, its formal yet intricate parterres, full of curious knots of flowers, its lively and musical fountains, its steep slopes of velvet turf, &c.

From New Square, the entire pile shows itself to peculiar advantage; more especially

## THE SOUTHERN END,

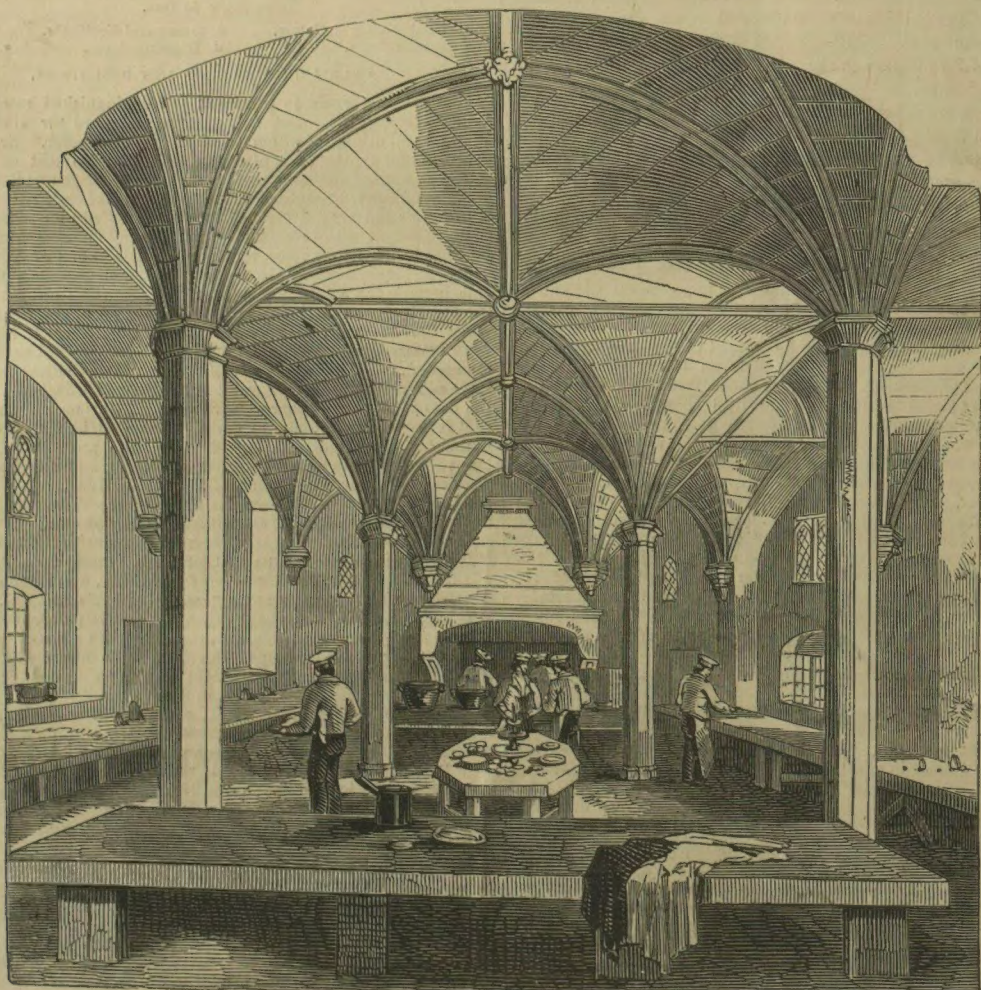
with its square massive brick towers, lofty gable, and large storied window, lighting the Great Hall. In the Eastern Tower is one of the principal entrances, above which is a clock and canopy, in appropriate decorated style. Still, we regard this end as the least effective of the architect's design.

Our three exterior views, taken a few days since, will, however, convey a much better idea of the picturesque variety of the whole building

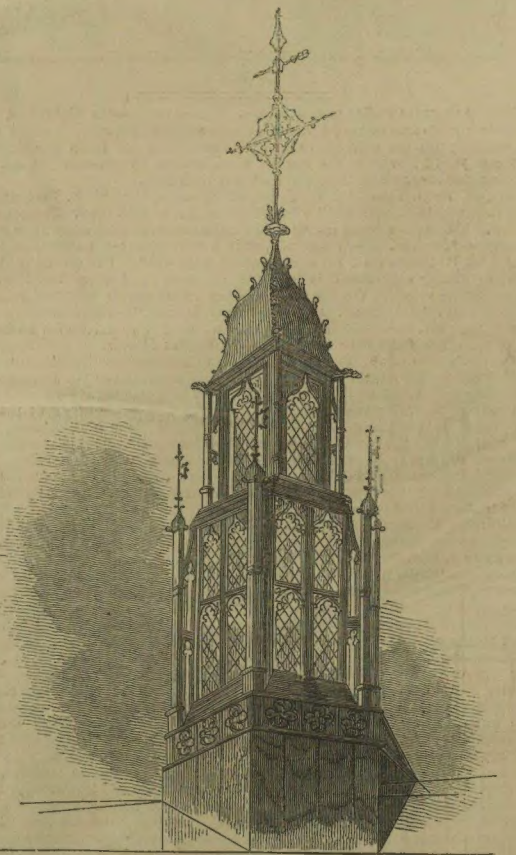


STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, ON THE GREAT SOUTH GABLE.

than a page of descriptive details. These views may be relied on for graphic accuracy; whereas, every view hitherto published is incorrect, the embellishments and accessories having been materially altered in the progress of the building. The Great Hall bears a *Louvre*, or Lantern, tastefully enriched, and gilt, yet distinguished by lightness and elegance. The several gables are characteristically ornamented; that at the south being surmounted by a niche, in which is a statue of Queen Victoria. Nor, in the bristling of the roof, must be forgotten the chimney-shafts—those windpipes of hospitality—which are richly ornamented throughout. The material of the building is red brick, intermixed with darker-coloured bricks; the handsome finishings being of warm-tinted stone. The towers at the South end are chequered with



THE KITCHEN.



THE GREAT HALL LANTERN.

dark bricks, and thus correspond with the old Entrance Gateway in Chancery Lane.

## THE INTERIOR.

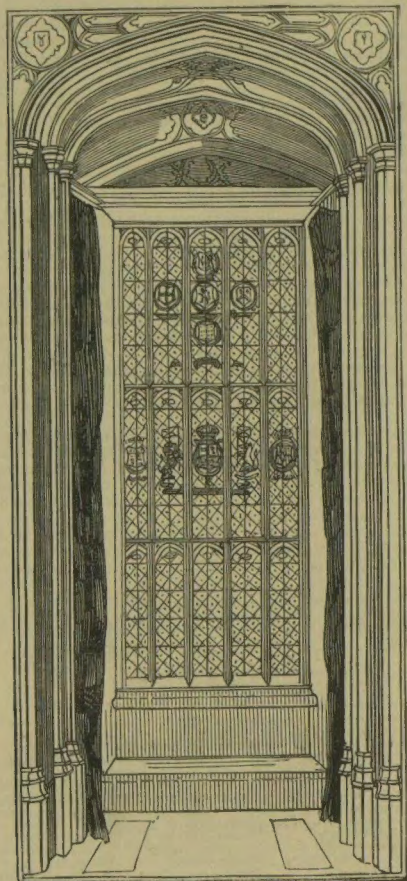
We now proceed to describe the Interior of this noble pile, for the arrangement of which the reader is referred to the accompanying Plan. The Basement is principally occupied by Offices, if we except the Benchers' Room, a handsome but low bay-windowed chamber beneath the Council Room: this apartment has a richly-ornamented ceiling. Among the Offices ranks pre-eminent the Kitchen, at the south end of the plan. This is a large and lofty apartment, with a stone vaulted roof, supported by columns; and a huge projecting fire-place. It is admirably arranged throughout; and in extent and convenience ranks with the old cryptal kitchens of our forefathers, and the spacious appointments of the modern club-house. An excellent view is obtained of this apartment from a window at the termination of the basement lobby.



L I N C O L N ' S I N N N E W B U I L D I N G S .

THE DINING-HALL.

This noble apartment is elevated on the basement story, being an exception to the usual plan of placing this room upon the ground floor: in this respect it resembles



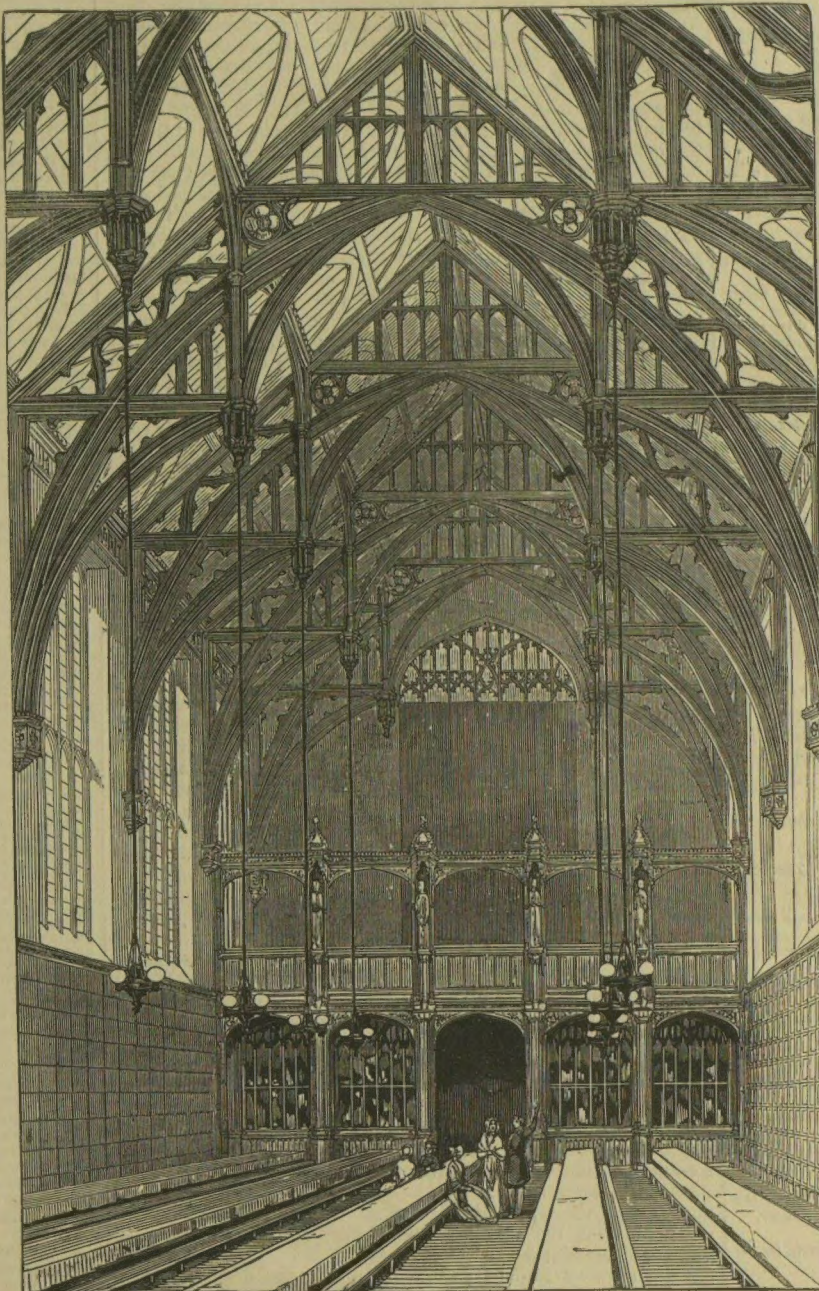
THE WESTERN ORIEL, IN THE GREAT HALL.

the Hall at Raby Castle. The common entrance to the Lincoln's Inn Hall is at the south, or lower end of it, through an oaken screen, beneath the gallery. "And," says a contemporary, "even before it is entered, or if access into it cannot be obtained at all, a clear though not a satisfying view of it may be enjoyed through the screen itself, the latter consisting of open compartments, each of which is filled in with a single sheet of plate-glass. Whether it be entered from this, or the upper end upon the dais, the coup d'œil is highly impressive and splendid." One of our Illustrations represents this southern end, with the gallery and screen: in the latter are niches to be filled by statues in wood, two of which will be those of Archbishops Tillotson and Usher.

The main dimensions of the Hall are one hundred and twenty by forty-five feet, increased at the north end to sixty feet, by two spacious oriels at the extremities of the dais, which cause that part of the Hall to become a kind of transept. In point of length, therefore, it falls considerably short of both St. George's Hall, at Windsor Castle; and the Dining Hall of Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street; whose respective lengths are 200 and 187; but then, it exceeds them in breadth, the first of them very considerably; St. George's being only 34 feet wide, (consequently, partaking more of

the character of a gallery than of a hall in its proportions), while the breadth of the second is 40 feet, which is narrow in comparison with the length. In magnitude and spaciousness of a different kind—namely, that of loftiness, it excels both; its extreme height to the ridge of the roof being 64 feet, or 34 feet more than that of the Windsor Hall, and 17 more than that of Christ's Hospital. Nor is it in the effect of mere loftiness that it excels them, for it does so infinitely more in the magnificence of its fine open timber roof of oak, which produces a powerful degree of character as well as magnificence, and a complete climax. This roof resembles those of Crosby and Westminster Halls, and especially of the latter, in having two arches supporting the larger one; one of the former springing from the wall, and the other from a horizontal beam resting on the crown of the lower arch: the apex of the large arch also supports a beam, whence king and queen posts carry the gable. The brackets, whence spring the large arches, are from Crosby Hall. The pendants are, in character, like those of the Divinity School, at Oxford, or perhaps, more like those at Hampton Court; both fine specimens of the Tudor roof. "The top beam of the hall" is a noble toast, and of ten may it resound through the magnificent apartment at Lincoln's Inn! It is admirably lit by six large windows on each side, beneath which is oak paneling extending to the floor: the fenestration, or rather the arrangement of these windows, contributes very materially to symmetry of design, and beauty of ensemble. There are, too, the

large and lofty window at the south end; and the double bays, at the dais, which are somewhat rare; Crosby Hall, Trinity Hall (Cambridge), and many other halls, have a bay on one side of the dais only. In several large Halls,



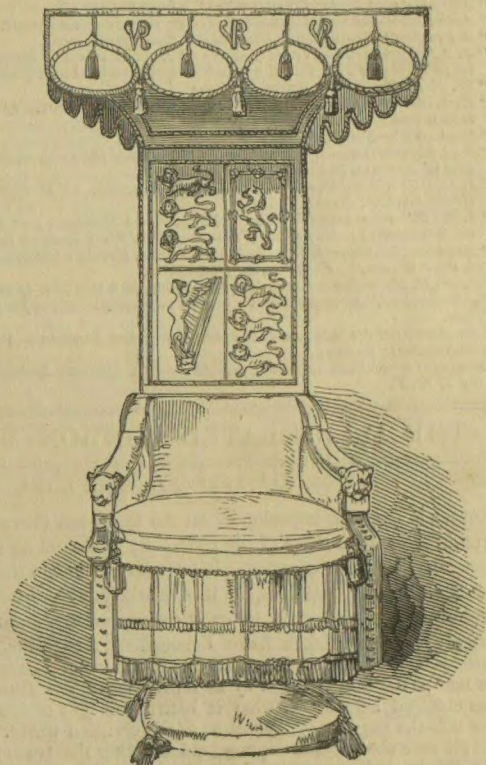
THE GREAT HALL, SOUTH END.



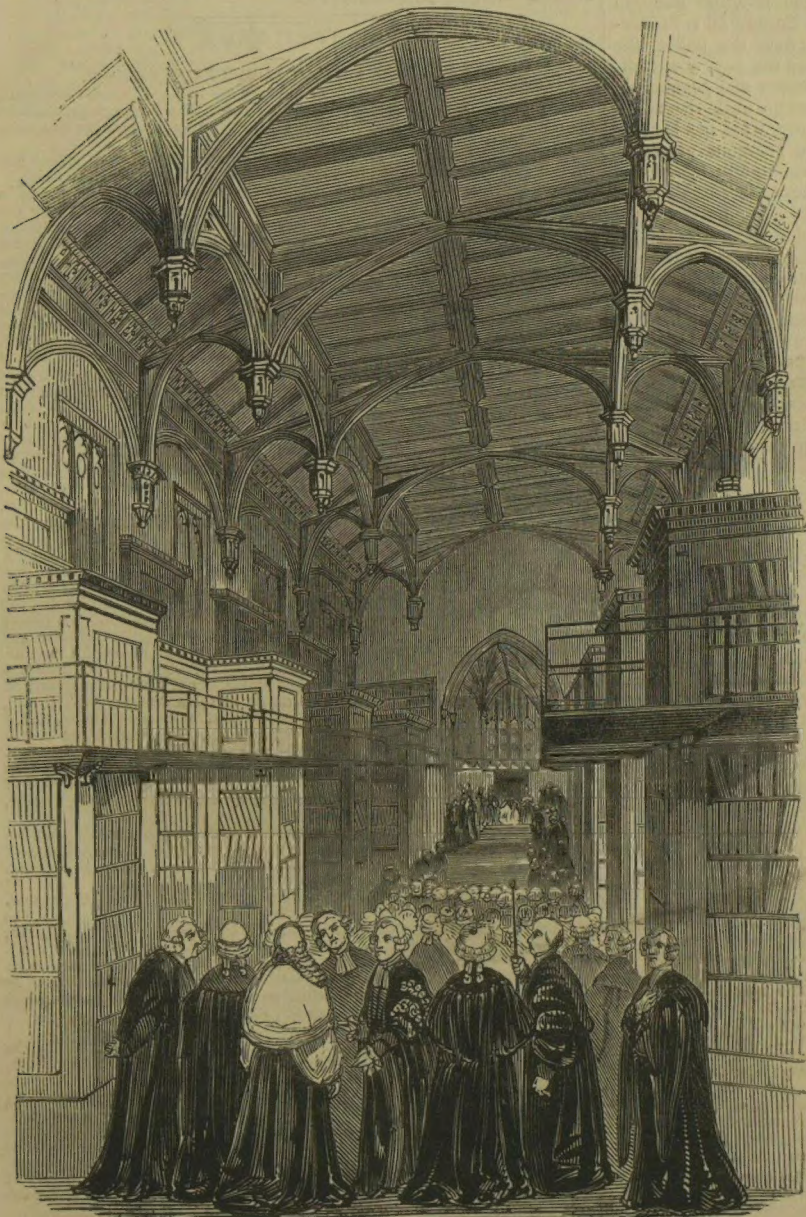
THE OCTAGON VESTIBULE.

too, there are windows only on one side, nor is there any large end window to complete the vista. The upper halves of the windows of the Hall are filled with arms; and the lower halves bear the initials of Lincoln's Inn—L. I. The East Oriel contains the arms of distinguished

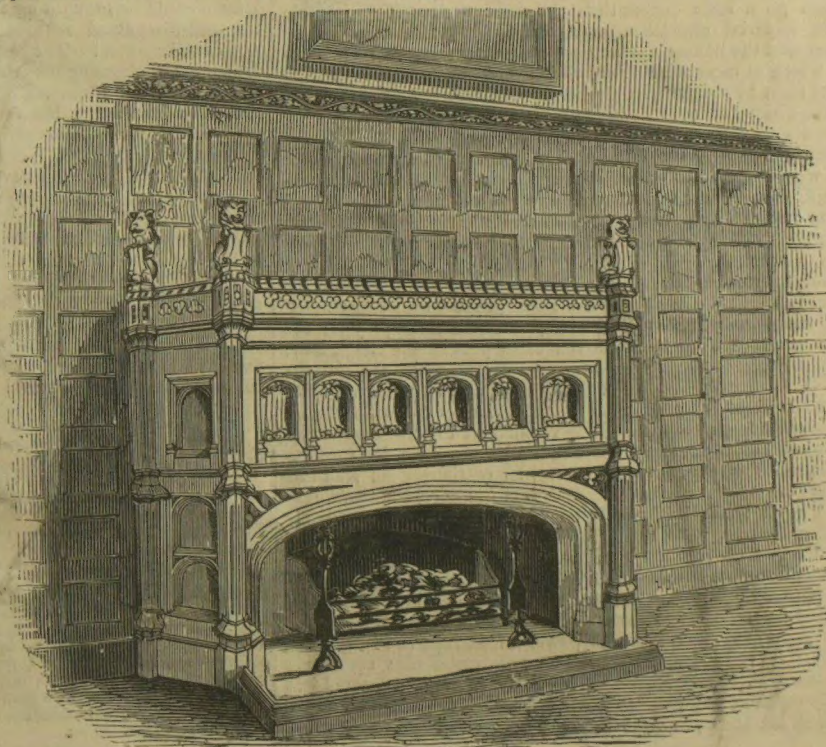
(Continued on page 280.)



HER MAJESTY'S STATE CHAIR, GREAT HALL.



THE LIBRARY.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.



DRAWING-ROOM CHIMNEYPIECE.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.—All Souls—24th Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 3.—Michaelmas Term begins—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.  
 TUESDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.  
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.  
 THURSDAY, 6.—St. Leonard, the patron of those in captivity, died 559—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.  
 FRIDAY, 7.—The first Gazette published, 1665—Milton died, 1674.  
 SATURDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1656—Camden died, 1622.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 8.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.
3 50 4 10 4 33	4 56 5 21 5 46	5 11 6 42 7 14	6 51 8 30 9 11		

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. and C."—We have not room for the note on Miss Clara Seyton's Lecture, from the *Gleaner* Comet.  
 "P. Q. Z."—The *Pickney Papers* were published prior to "Oliver Twist."  
 "A Correspondent," Bridgewater.—Needlework patterns may be disposed of at the dealers in such articles, of whom there are several in the metropolis.  
 "W. W."—should consult the advertising columns of the newspapers at this moment, or some good work on engineering.  
 "A Correspondent."—The price of "Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding," is 2s. 6d.; by order, of any Bookseller.  
 "J. H."—We cannot give any opinion of the Acoustic Instruments in question.  
 "G. R. C."—The Railway "Stag" was defined in our Number of last week.  
 "F. T."—Liverpool.—"The Mechanic's Magazine," weekly; "The Artisan," monthly; and "The Year-Book of Facts," annually.  
 "Musick."—No.  
 "G. S. N."—We have already engraved the Derby Railway Station in our Journal.  
 "G. W. T."—Ipswich.—We have not room.  
 "F. W. B."—will be liable for the "Armorial Bearing."  
 "Caroline."—"The gallant gay Lothario" is from Rowe's tragedy of "The Fair Penitent," which was long a popular play; hence, the above quotation passed from the stage into actual life, as a phrase to designate a fond yet faithless lover. Pope ranked Rowe near to Shakespeare:  
 "Oh! next him, skill'd to draw the tender tear,  
 For never heart felt passion more sincere."  
 Caroline's second question: Probably, because the eagle is the noblest of birds.  
 "A. Z. X."—Cork.—We do not precisely know.  
 "An Old Subscriber."—Belgrave-square, may probably recover the first named debt by aid of a solicitor; but his prospect of the second debt is hopeless.  
 "Thomas."—Carmarthen, should apply to a Life Assurance Office.  
 "A Military Reader."—"The Naval and Military Sketch-Book" is discontinued.  
 "J. W."—should send the particulars of the old Bibles to Mr. H. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.  
 "J. G. S."—King's Lynn.—Certainly. See the Act of Parliament.  
 "Alpha Delta."—We regret that we have not room for the lines. The work shall be noticed if a copy be forwarded to our office.  
 "A. Z."—Apply to any Professor of Music.  
 "J. H."—Woodchester.—The emblematical figure of Britannia on our coins, was adopted from Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, the most admired beauty of the Court of Charles II.; as may be seen by her portrait at Lethington Castle, in Scotland.  
 "A Hint to the Benevolent" suggests that in the case of scarcity of Potatoes, their use should be limited among the upper and middle classes, so that the scanty supply may be transferred to the tables of the poor, for the winter months.  
 "W. B."—See the first page of our No. for October 18, for the origin of the present War in Algeria.  
 "T. C."—Mount-street.—See the Memoir of Mr. Basevi, in our present No.  
 "P. C."—Putney.—The circumstance was accidental.  
 "A Constant Reader."—Woolwich.—The Illustrated London Almanack is not stamped.  
 "Nile Mud and Water Company."—We have not room.  
 "Agnes B."—We would quote the receipt, did our space permit.  
 "A Practical Bookbinder."—Stamford.—By advertisement.  
 "J. J."—Stamford.—The chief officer of London was first styled *maire* in the reign of Henry II.; this Norman title was soon rendered English *mayor*.  
 "W. H. W."—See the British Almanack.  
 "H. Wic."—Lutterworth, may obtain excellent plaster casts of Sarti, Dean-street, Soho.  
 "M. A. W."—Not at present.  
 "B."—Manchester.—We have already given more than one explanation of the title of *Esquire*, in our present Volume.  
 "J. C. C."—Haverhill.—The Duke of Wellington, at Mornington House, Grafton-street, Dublin.  
 "J. M. B."—See Leconte's Practical Treatise on Railways; or Bourn's Work on Engineering. The price of Bonnycastle's Work is about 1s.  
 "Enquirer."—Ryde.—Address to the Registrar, Herald's College.  
 "A Poor Widow."—Probably, in Devonshire.  
 "S. W. C. M."—See a description of Ichaboe, in a late No. of our Journal.  
 "A Subscriber."—Brompton.—We are not in possession of any further information.  
 "An Amateur des Sciences."—Leamington.—See Samuda's Account of the Atmospheric Railway.  
 "INELIGIBLE."—"Loch Lomond."—Ravings of a Railway Maniac.—"Lines," by J. W. F.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

RUSSIA is the most imposing of all the European Powers. This is true in the double sense of the term—the equivocal as well as the generally-accepted meaning. It finds its account in this; a vague belief in its vast resources, in its overwhelming military strength, and even, in some degree, in its naval supremacy, assists its diplomacy. Men have taken its own assertions for granted, and permitted it to assume an influence in the affairs of Europe to which its real power and strength by no means entitle it. Russia, in fact, has elevated herself, or, what is better, has got others to elevate her into the bugbear or scarecrow of the civilised world. But with all the care she takes to repress and smother the truth in her own dominions, and prevent its circulation abroad, facts are perpetually occurring which let out the true state of things; and travellers who can go a little deeper than the mere surface of diplomatic dinners, imperial attentions, and official politeness, have pretty well exposed the hollowness and pretence of the Russian Government, which in most of things in which the true strength of a state consists must be pronounced altogether deficient. At the moment when the disasters of the Russian army in the Caucasus are drawing attention and criticism to her military powers, with the effect of dissipating many of the exaggerated notions with respect to it which were common at no very remote period and are very prevalent still, it may be useful to state a few facts connected with another branch of her power—her fleet and fortifications. This we are enabled to do by a paper lately published in the *Journal des Débats*, communicated by M. Hommaire de Hell, author of "Travels in Southern Russia, the Caucasus, and the Coasts of the Caspian Sea." He describes at some length the works constructed by the Emperor at Sebastopol. It was a favourite project; the place was intended to be made the chief port of the Black Sea; the expenditure of money has been lavish; but what are the results? It is stated that docks, fortifications, and batteries are alike badly constructed, and, for their purposes, are complete failures! The universal and almost incredible venality and corruption of the Russian officials, from the highest to the lowest, have defeated the intentions of the Emperor, and the works of Sebastopol stand as witnesses of the apparent power and real weakness of the Autocrat. The bad morale of the instruments he works with perpetually defeats him.

In 1830 and 1831, when the Revolution of July threatened to overturn more than one of the European Governments, some articles appeared in the French and English journals, on the military and naval power of Russia, as she was considered the probable ally of legitimacy and absolute power in Europe in any general struggle. In these articles it was demonstrated that the attack and destruction of the Russian fleet in the port of Sebastopol was not only possible, but easy to a well-armed squadron. The Emperor took the alarm, and the works were commenced. They are

constructed on an enormous scale, and have, like many other things in Russia, an "imposing" appearance; but the eye of the skilled military engineer detects faults and blunders so great and so numerous as to deprive them of the greatest part of their efficiency. The defences of the place consist of four forts, containing eleven batteries. Each of the four is built in three stages, the number of cannon that bristle from each fort being not less than from 250 to 300. They appear truly formidable at first sight, but the real defensive power is far from corresponding with it. It might almost be supposed they were intended rather to astonish the eye in time of peace than to defy an attack during war. Military critics say that the construction of the batteries in this triple tier of guns is of itself vicious; even in the lowest tier the guns are not placed sufficiently level with the surface of the water, notwithstanding there is no rise or fall of tide. The interior arrangements are equally opposed to the rules of military architecture. Each stage is formed of a suite of casemated chambers communicating with each other. They are all so narrow, and the ventilation has been so little attended to, that the smoke of a few discharges would render the working of the guns difficult, if not impossible! But a greater defect than this is visible throughout the whole construction, one which endangers the existence of the whole of the works. The material employed is a coarse, friable, calcareous stone, and the masonry is so carelessly executed, that it is doubtful whether the batteries would stand at all under the tremendous recoil of three hundred pieces of artillery! They would certainly be dangerously shaken; the few trials that have been made from Fort Constantine prove that the opinion is well founded; a few discharges sufficed to rend the walls, in several places, in large cracks!

In the construction of the Docks, similar, if not grosser errors, have been committed. The same fragile material has been employed in the work, though so little calculated to withstand the action of water. The angles only of the walls are of granite. Another strange oversight should be mentioned. The water of the port swarms with a destructive worm, that commits such ravages on the bottoms of the vessels laid up in it, as sometimes to render a ship unserviceable in two or three years. To escape this source of mischief, the engineers thought it would be better to supply the enclosed docks with fresh water, by turning into them the little river Tchornoi-Retchka, which emptied itself into the principal creek of the harbour. Three aqueducts and two tunnels were constructed at an enormous expense, and when the works for this purpose were nearly completed, the engineers were confounded by the discovery that it was precisely the muddy water of the river that most abounded with the devouring worm whose ravages they had taken such pains to prevent! They were, in fact, brought down into the harbour by the river itself. The tunnels and aqueducts were so much labour thrown away.

The description given of the fleet, of which Sebastopol serves as the "harbour of refuge," contains another exposure of the official immorality that pervades every department of the Russian Government, and exhibits the cause why so much undertaken by the chief authority proves such a signal failure. Despotism itself, though armed with power over life and death, and wielding the knout or sending to Siberia at its own caprice, contends in vain with corruption, when that corruption is universal. We give the passage in the words of the writer himself:—"Like everything else in Russia, the ships of war dazzle and astonish at first sight, but cannot stand a minute examination. From what is notorious of administrative venality here, it is easy to imagine that such malversation must affect the naval arsenals more than any other department. In vain the Government lavishes its money, and orders the purchase of the best materials the forests and factories can produce; all its efforts are neutralised by the dishonesty and avarice of its officers. Thus the vessels are generally constructed of worthless materials, and there is no description of pillage and embezzlement which is not carried on while they are being built and fitted out. All the Russian ships are soon worn out; a single voyage has, in some cases, sufficed to damage them seriously, and render them unserviceable." This is but one witness added to many others who have described the prevalence of this rottenness in the whole Russian system. Great pretence, and little reality, is always discoverable. The official reports of the numbers of regiments and battalions are always falsified; the nominal strength always far exceeds the real. Throughout the Empire all is hollowness and deception. The law, the civil service, the police, the army—all are conducted on the same system; the pay is wretchedly small, and the officials make it up by plunder and speculation, at which it is difficult to conceive that the supreme authority is not wilfully blind, from the impossibility of changing what has become the tone of the public mind. As long as the pompous pretences and official humbug of Russian employes are credited by foreigners, without inquiry, it answers its purpose, and Russia is considered a Great Power. But any collision proves that it is weakness in disguise. When the under-manned regiments, that figure so grandly in a return—plundered, as the men are, in their pay, clothing, and food, with a hospital service of which the very medicines and bedding are often sold, instead of used—are led by officers who have no zeal, as they are commanded by Generals whose blunders show they have no talent, it needs but little perception to trace the causes that have enabled a handful of men to defy for years the whole power of the Empire, and, in the last campaign, to defeat them; with loss and disgrace almost unexampled in military annals. If this has been effected by a small mountain tribe, close on the frontier of Russia, with small means and little wealth, at a time when all the strength of Russia could be brought against them, what have the rich, powerful, well-disciplined nations of Europe to fear from this great northern imposter? The hard winter of 1812, and the madness of Napoleon in exposing his army to it, gave to Russia a share in the downfall of the French Emperor in which the elements did far more than her arms; but it elevated her military reputation to a pitch altogether undeserved. Her forces had no part in the last and decisive conflict of Waterloo, though they marched with the Allies to Paris. She has never gained an inch on the territory of Europe, except by chicanery and fraud, as in the gigantic crime of the partition of Poland; in another direction a mere mountain tribe, hardly to be called a power at all, can hold her in check. What has Europe to fear from such an unmanageable mass as the Empire of Russia presents? Yet we have seen French speculations of the probability of the Cossack again ravaging the banks of the Seine! But the more that is known of Russia the more contemptible (as an aggressive power) she will appear. And such is the amount of misconception that was created on this subject, that those who have the slightest means are bound to take every opportunity of dispelling it.

DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.—A public dinner was given on Wednesday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., in celebration of his return as member of Parliament for the borough of Southwark. Sir William entered the room, accompanied by Emanuel Cooper, Esq., the chairman; W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P.; C. Ellis, Esq.; W. Wilson, Esq.; and other gentlemen. The hon. baronet received with repeated rounds of cheers, and seemed perfectly recovered from the effects of his late indisposition. J. Bright, Esq., M.P., entered the room about half-past seven, having just arrived by train from Manchester, and was received with rounds of applause. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair and duly responded to. The Chairman then, in a highly eulogistic strain, proposed the health of their own representative, which was most cordially responded to, and Sir William in his speech of thanks in return, entered into a statement of his political principles. The other principal speakers were Mr. Bright and Mr. Christie. The *Frankfort Gazette* states that the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir to the throne of Russia, had arrived at Botzen, in the Tyrol, on his way to Italy, to join the Emperor.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle this morning, shortly after nine o'clock, in a close travelling carriage and four, for the Slough station, and proceeded thence, in the State carriage of the Great Western Railway Company, to town, in order to honour with her presence the Opening of the New Hall at Lincoln's Inn. In the suite of her Majesty and the Prince were the Earl & Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Earl of Hardwicke, Captain the Hon. Nelson Hood, Mr. G. E. Anson, and several others of the Royal Household. Her Majesty was escorted to Slough by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, took her departure from the Castle this morning, for Gloucester House, Piccadilly; calling upon the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, to take leave before proceeding to town. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon also left the Castle this morning, for the metropolis. The infant Royal Family were taken out this morning, and again in the afternoon, for their usual airings. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived at the Castle this evening from town, attended as upon their departure by their respective suites. There will be no dinner party at the Castle this evening.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck, arrived at Hanover on a visit to the King in the early part of last week, from Berlin, in order to be present to act as sponsor in person for the infant Hereditary Prince, and was to remain there about a week after the baptismal solemnity, when the Royal Duke was to go to New Strelitz, where the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary are staying with the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. His Royal Highness is now on his return home from Germany.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO TOWN.—The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Wednesday from Walmer Castle, accompanied by Lord Charles Wellesley. Lord Charles Wellesley has gone on a visit to the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepont, at Conholt Park, near Andover.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to state that the Premier is suffering from an attack of gout in the feet, which prevented the Right Hon. Baronet being present at the opening of the new Hall and Library, Lincoln's Inn, by her Majesty on Thursday. Sir James Graham and several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel early on Thursday morning at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence in Whitehall gardens.

DEATH OF LORD MONTAGU.—This nobleman expired on Thursday evening last, at a quarter before ten o'clock, at the town residence of the family, Hamilton-place, in the 69th year of his age. He was uncle to the present Duke of Buccleuch.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 30.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1845.

Arthur, Trinity	Davys, John's	Jubb, Clare	Pitman, Christ's
Bailey, Jesus	Fisk, Trinity	Kent, Corpus	Pownall, Trinity
Barr, A. Emmanuel	Frampton, Clare	Lamb, Corpus	Rees, Corpus
Berthon, Margaret	Freer, Corpus	Launceston, Queen's	Russell, John's
Betham, Emmanuel	Gibbins, Trinity	Leicester, Christ's	Sandham, Caius
Blenkin, Corpus	Gibson, Trinity	Madden, John's	Sells, Clare
Blake, Trinity	Gilder, John's	Manley, Queen's	Sapte, Emmanuel
Body, John's	Guth, Sidney	Mann, Caius	Shepherd, Corpus
Braun, John's	Granger, John's	Mann, Clare	Spring-Rice, Trinity
Breerton, Queen's	Hardwick, Catharine	Maul, Caius	Staley, Queen's
Bromby, Trinity	Hays, Christ's	Mather, Trinity	Stock, Pembroke
Bullock, Caius	Harrison, Trinity	Meggison, Trinity	Thompson, Queen's
Burnett, John's	Hensworth, Trinity	Muriel, Caius	Whish, Queen's
Charlesworth, Trinity	Hill, Christ's	Neville, Margaret	Wigglesworth, Magd.
Clarke, Trinity	Hilmer, Trinity	Pearl, Catharine	Williams, Trinity
Cost, Christ's	Huxtable, John's	Peter, Jesus	Woodman, Emmanuel
Dale, Sidney	Izard, Christ's	Pile, Trinity	Yate, John's
Davies, Trinity	Jacob, Emmanuel	Pine, Catharine	Yonge, John's
Davies, Corpus	Jones, Pembroke		

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Gallery was reopened to the public on Monday morning, having been closed since the 11th of September last.

NEW BRANCH GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Several houses on the south side of Piccadilly, near St. James's Church, have been sold for the purpose of being immediately razed to the ground, on the site of which is to be erected a capacious new Branch General Post-office, the one at Charing Cross, from the extreme increase of business, being found to be considerably too small for the transaction of public business, and it is to be removed into Piccadilly.

ABOLITION OF SUNDAY TOLLS.—The Southwark "Sunday" toll-bars are now in progress of being pulled down. Workmen are engaged upon these at Bermondsey Church and Dockhead. These bars were the last existing Sunday tolls in England.

RE-OPENING OF FLEET-STREET.—It is stated officially that the thoroughfare of Fleet-street and Temple-bar will be opened on Wednesday next, after being closed for upwards of one month. The cost of the sewer when completed will be upwards of £2500.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the table of the mortality in the metropolis, published by the authority of the Registrar General, that the number of deaths in the week ended on Saturday last, was 774; of which number 395 were males, and 379 females. The deaths in the week have been 161 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and 246 less than the weekly average of the autumns of the last five years. The number of births during the past week was 1265.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## FATAL AND ALARMING FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

Early on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in High-street, Gravesend, at the house of Mr. King, the Black Horse, and that house, together with five others in front, and three in the rear, were speedily reduced to a heap of ruins.

Thomas Mee, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Wombwell, whose menagerie was in the fair held last week at Gravesend, was burned to death.

It appears that the first alarm was given to a man named Calcraft, a lodger, who, while in bed, smelt a strong smell of fire. He immediately got up, and then he perceived that the lower part of the house was in flames. He directly shouted "Fire" as loud as he was able, and in another moment he heard some of the parties stirring in the rooms over head. Mrs. King, the wife of the occupier of the house, instantly threw up the sash of her bedroom window and jumped into the street. The poor creature was considerably injured by her fall, but she was conveyed to the Five Bells Inn, where every attention was paid to her, and we are glad to state that she has sustained no serious contusions. Another man, named James Ford, who was working at Mr. Simmons's, the block maker, and who was a lodger at the Black Horse, was so alarmed that he jumped out of the third floor window, and was taken to the workhouse.—He states that he was awakened by Thomas Mee, the man who is lost in the ruins, who aroused him by calling out, "For God's sake get up, as the house is on fire, and I can't tell how we are to get out, as the flames are coming up stairs." Ford jumped out of bed, and upon opening the door and looking down the staircase, he saw the flames mounting with the most frightful rapidity, but thinking it would be better if he could get into the floor below, he and Thomas Mee attempted to descend the stairs, but this they could not do, the flames were so powerful, so he begged Mee to follow him into the bedroom again, and jump after him into the street, as there appeared no other chance of escape. Ford, having jumped out, saw no more of Mee, nor has he since been seen or heard of. A servant girl was saved, by being taken through a side window into an adjoining house. Several other parties escaped over the roof. Cleveland, one of the Gravesend fire police, states that when he arrived at the scene, the lower part of the premises were well alight, and the screams of the people in the house were heartrending. He obtained the engine ladders, and climbed into the first floor of the Catherine Wheel public house, for the purpose of rendering any assistance he could to the sufferers. He got upon the landing just in time to rescue the servant of Mr. King, who was standing at a window. He then went on to the gutter of the Catherine Wheel, and, after he had had the hose hauled up to him, the heat became so intense, that it melted the lead, which ran in a stream at his feet, and compelled him to quit the spot. At this moment a man named Aldridge came to his assistance, and succeeded in saving another female, in a similar manner. They then ran along the parapet, and Aldridge saved himself by sliding down a piece of iron used as a stay to the stack of chimneys, by which he was badly burned, and he now lies at the Five Bells, very ill.

Search was made for the body of the unfortunate watchman, Mee, during the whole of Monday, but only a small bone of an arm was found, supposed to be a portion of the poor fellow. It is said that an Italian is also missing, who was lodging at the Black Horse at the time of the fire.

At the time the fire broke out, there were, as Mrs. King states, 26 persons, including lodgers, in the house. Miss King was badly hurt. Mr. King, the landlord of the Black Horse, was not at home. He is but partially insured, and his loss, it is said, is little less than ruinous to him. How the fire originated is doubtful, but there are strong reasons for believing that it was in the smoking-room. The policeman states that when he first discovered it, the flame was issuing from a window on the first floor. The loss is variously estimated, but it would appear to be about £10,000.

WARWICKSHIRE.—The writ for the election of a representative for the southern division of this county, in the room of the late Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., arrived on Friday (last week) and the nomination is fixed for Wednesday the 5th of November. Lord Brooke is at present the only candidate; and it is thought that the noble lord will be returned without opposition.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOIRÉE.—The annual soirée or literary meeting of the members and friends of this Institution was held on Thursday evening (last week), in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The interest manifested by the people of this locality was, perhaps, greater than on any former occasion. Tickets were issued for 3,600 persons, but the demand far ex-



ceeded that number; and on the day before the meeting as much as three guineas were offered for tickets which originally cost 7s. 6d. The directors had provided ample accommodation for the company, and the attraction offered was of a high character. The great lion of the day was to have been Mr. Charles Dickens; and, next to him, M. Eugene Sue and M. Thiers; but from various causes those gentlemen were absent. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd was announced to take the chair on the occasion, and addressed the meeting for nearly 50 minutes on the advantages of such institutions, and on the progress made by that of Manchester. Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Cobden, also delivered speeches on the occasion.

**MEETING OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of this body took place at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. It is computed that nearly 7,000 persons were present. Mr. G. Wilson, the Chairman of the League, presided. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, and after contending that famine stood Ireland in the face, said the only thing to be done was to open the ports and admit the bread of the whole world to feed the people. Mr. Cobden strongly urged Sir R. Peel to adopt this course. He then observed upon Railway speculation; and in allusion to Mr. Hudson, called him the "King of Spades." Mr. Cobden spoke very confidently of the coming Repeal of the Corn Laws. After a speech from Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Bright, M.P. addressed the meeting at great length. He emphatically urged the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and concluded thus:—"We war not with any right of any man—we war with a law which all men are beginning to doubt, and which most intelligent and good men hate. We want to substitute for that law the original charter by which men have a right to live and to earn, and to enjoy the fruits of their earnings. 'And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed [which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of tree yielding seed, to you it shall be given.]' Was the Scripture written only for our first parents? Was it intended only for those who should inhabit that, to us, most distant land, or was it not an universal promise and benediction? Was it not given by inspiration that mankind, till the end of time, till the world should be wrapped in flame, should trust in Him who gave that promise; and if we thus believe, how dreadful our abandonment of duty—how awful the crime—not less than even that of those who made the Corn Laws—if we step back from that duty, if we fail in the work we have set ourselves, which is to abolish the law that restricts the bounty of Providence, and to establish the original and heaven-given law which will give plenty to all the earth!" (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was carried, with loud cheers, to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting; also to the chairman; after which the meeting separated.

**LAMENTABLE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NORTHWICH (CHESHIRE).**—On Sunday morning, about half-past eleven, a fire broke out in the farm buildings of Mr. Furber, a farmer, at Shipbrooke, about three miles from Northwich, which ended, we regret to say, in the deaths of three children, and the destruction of the whole of the barns, stables, and other outbuildings on one side of the premises, with the hay, straw, and grain, the whole of the produce of the late harvest, and implements of husbandry.

## IRELAND.

### REPEAL DINNER AT RATHKEALE.

On Wednesday (last week) the Repealers of the village of Rathkeale and the adjoining parishes entertained, at dinner, Mr. W. S. O'Brien. There was a procession in the early part of the day. When the procession arrived at its destination, Mr. Ferguson, barrister, was voted to a chair, from whence he recited the deeds of Brian the Brave in a manner worthy of the ancient Irish bards. Then Father Collins moved a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Brien, which was carried amidst thunders of applause.

Mr. O'Brien then delivered a speech, and a petition to Parliament was adopted.

Mr. O'Connell then rose, and expressed his delight at the glorious display of feeling around him in favour of Mr. O'Brien, in all of which he participated. "I came here," continued Mr. O'Connell, "to pay him this day that tribute; and here now you are cheerily and heartily joining with me in paying it to him. (Cheers.) But it will not do merely to shout—you must secure him as your representative in every future Parliament, whether it may be for a time in London—and it shall only be for a time there—(cheers)—and when it is restored to Ireland in the Parliament in College-green. (Cheers.) His return must be as triumphant as are his political services. (Cheers.) This county must be, as it is, proud of having such a representative—(cheers); and I call upon you to pledge yourselves to me when you go home to-night, and in your conversation the ensuing week, to talk to each other how every man can be registered that is not so, and to send in the names to the Repeal Wardens, or to the parish priest, if he be kind enough to receive them. This is working. This is showing gratitude. I will tell you the inquiry I will make when I next address a meeting in the county of Limerick—I will ask whether there is a single man in any parish that is not registered; for I think the man will be a degraded, and miserable, and ungrateful wretch, that does not register for Smith O'Brien." (Cheers.)

Dr. Gray then addressed the meeting, after which it separated.

The dinner took place in a small room in Thomas-street, and covers were laid for about 200. Father Synan, Catholic curate of Rathkeale, presided.

The toast of the evening brought on his legs Mr. Smith O'Brien, who began his speech by a history of his early political struggles, and thus proceeded:—"Year after year I was compelled to come here, and tell you that my time, which was wasted in London, might be more beneficially employed as a landlord among you. (Hear, and loud cheers.) I at last became convinced of what you, in your acuteness, had long seen without my experience, that there was no hope of just or useful measures for Ireland from the Imperial Parliament, and that to the legislative independence of my country, and to that alone, I should look for redemption from her ills. This became the dream of my existence—for I have lived, and I trust the time may never arrive when it will be necessary for me to tell you that for I will die. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for several minutes.) I have called it a dream, but it was no dream as far as regards its realisation. (Hear.)"

The next toast was "Daniel O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union."

Mr. O'Connell responded, and said:—"I tell England that the connection is severed if the day arrives that the cruelty and oppression, and above all the absentee drain, can no longer be endured. (Hear, hear.) That absentee drain can be cured by nothing but the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) There are remedies almost for every other grievance—there is none for the absentee drain but Repeal of the Union and a domestic Parliament. (Hear, hear.) There is another point on which we are struggling now—that is to augment the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown; the concentration of the governmental power in England has given the Minister authority to an extent that is unlimited in its nature; the Minister is everything, the Queen or Monarch is nothing. (Hear, hear.) The Queen has no actual power; amusement she enjoys—trips of pleasure, and matters of that kind, that most respected lady certainly may enjoy, but practical power she has none. (Hear, hear.) I want the people of England to understand, and I am now addressing them from this spot. You think that I am addressing you (laughter); but I am really talking to the people of England, and I tell the people of England the concentration of so much power gives the Crown into the hands of the Minister—that Minister dominates over the Queen; whoever the majority of the Commons chooses to make Minister, is the real monarch of the day. He may permit the Queen to have such chamber-gentlewomen as she pleases or he may refuse it, for it is at his own option—the entire power of the State is in the hands of the British Minister, and the Crown is a mockery and a delusion, instead of being an authority, as it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) But Repeal the Union, and the power that is now concentrated would then be divided—the Ministerial power in Ireland would counteract the Ministerial power in England, and the Queen, by giving a balance to one side or the other, would augment her own authority. (Hear, hear.) So the Repeal of the Union is a Royalist phrase for restoring the prerogatives of the Crown, restrained by Parliamentary authority, but self-acting with a responsible Minister—a self-acting Sovereign, with a responsible Minister, and with a Parliament to check, but not a usurpation, as at the present moment. The third thing we are strongly for, is the happiness of Ireland. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman concluded with the "Great, glorious, and free" couplet.

Several other toasts were drunk, and at eleven o'clock the company separated.

**FREE IMPORTATION OF CORN.**—A report has been circulated at Dublin, which appears to be at least premature, that a Treasury order had been received at the Dublin Custom-house, "for the admission of foreign corn duty free on and after the 1st of November."

**THE POTATO DISEASE—GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.**—A letter from Dublin, dated Monday, says:—"In the reports received this day there is conclusive evidence of the spread of the disease in Kerry and other counties, which were considered quite free from the pestilence at the close of last week. There is now no part of the country unvisited by the blight; but in some counties the loss is much greater than in others—in Fermanagh and Longford, for instance, and generally upon limestone soils, or where lime has been used as manure, or in bog soils, the potato crop has been much less affected than in rich heavy lands. Taken altogether, however, the loss is tremendous, amounting, according to the most careful calculations, and allowing much for exaggerated alarm, to fully one-third of the entire crop. But the worst feature in the calamity is, the uncertainty that still exists, and the continued accounts of new losses. On the other hand, it appears certain that the disease has been checked by the use of lime or other alkalis, or by merely removing the potatoes to dry outhouses, and other simple precautions. All accounts concur in describing the apple potatoes—the latest in ripening, and the description which keeps sound to the latest period—as nearly all destroyed. The apple potato, however, is consumed chiefly by the wealthier classes, and is not near so extensively grown as other kinds. Cup potatoes, which are greatly used by the humbler classes throughout the year, have suffered less than any others. But lumps, the most inferior, and forming the food of the poor in many places, are affected to a ruinous extent. The Government Commissioners, consisting of Professors Kane, Lindley, and Playfair, have held a public sitting at the Dublin Society House, and received a variety of communications, generally to this effect,

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Count Cassini, the last of the name, a member of the Academy of Sciences, formerly director of the Royal Observatory of Paris, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honour, died on the 18th inst. at his chateau of Thury-sous-Clermont (Oise), aged 90.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that the King of Wurtemberg, having arrived at Ulm, the municipal council went to pay their respects. His Majesty inquired why they had granted to the Abbé Ronge and the German Catholics the use of the cathedral, observing that what had taken place at Stuttgart ought to have served them as an example. The Mayor replied that he had imagined it to be the only means of maintaining order, and that at Ulm the sympathy for German Catholicism was still stronger than at Stuttgart, where the civil and military authorities had not been able to agree on the subject. The King replied that, as long as German Catholicism was in its germ, and it was impossible to say whether it would be consolidated, he did not wish his concessions to be considered as an acknowledgment. It is because the liberty of conscience was established in Wurtemberg that his Majesty was desirous that his Roman Catholic subjects should not be injured.

Mr. John Deas Thomson, who was lately convicted of extensive depredations at the Cape, died there early in August. "From the time of his arrival at the South Convict Station," writes a correspondent of the *South African*, "he appeared to turn his attention to religion, and the necessity of a preparation for another world." His wife is at present in England, endeavouring to procure a mitigation of his punishment.

The *Universal German Gazette* denies that the news from Italy is of so satisfactory a character as has been represented. The attempt at Rimini was by no means of an isolated character, but was attached to a general movement. The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Rome, of the 14th instant, saying that the state prisons contain no less than 7000 prisoners, among whom are members of many distinguished families.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th May, state that Queen Pomare still remained at Raiatea, blockaded by French forces, and one of her chiefs, who aided in the assassination of some Frenchmen, had been shot by the French authorities. The Legislative Council of the Sandwich Islands, consisting of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives, was convened on the 20th of May. The opening of the Council was conducted with all the formality of the opening of the British Parliament—guns were fired from the forts, and the foreign vessels responded. The King's speech is in imitation of that of the Kings of Europe.

A letter from Milan of the 19th ult., says:—"The short visit made by the Emperor Nicholas to our city has been attended with a disastrous occurrence. Yesterday, Marshal Radetski wished to entertain his Majesty with a review; most of the troops of the garrison being still out on the ground between Brescia and Verona, where the autumnal manoeuvres are yearly practised, the Marshal hastily called in and collected 4000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. Unfortunately, in the precipitation with which this measure was taken some of the soldiers had distributed to them ball cartridges. Consequently, at the first fire several persons were wounded. The number is not known, but we have learnt that four were carried to the hospital in the town, and that one of them is since dead."

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Empress and the Grand Duchess Olga, whom he joined at Milan, reached Genoa on the 19th. The Emperor entered the town in the costume of a Russian General officer, with diamond and gold epaulettes, and a casque à la Romaine. His handsome figure and face were themes of general admiration. The Empress at his side evinced by her air of suffering, how much her health needed amendment, although the climate of Italy has already been of some service to her. The Imperial Family alighted at the Palace Durazzo, the residence of Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, who left it for the Palace of the Doges, that he might offer it to his guests. On the 21st, the Imperial Family embarked, accompanied by their suite, for Palermo, on board several Russian frigates which were waiting to receive them.

The ratifications of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded on the 24th October, 1844, between the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the French and the Emperor of China, were exchanged on the 25th of August last, at Taiphani, near the Bogue, in the palace of the Mandarin Admiral, who commands the Chinese force in the Canton River.

According to letters from Mexico of the 3rd September, the peace of the city had not been disturbed, notwithstanding the daily rumours of conspiracies being formed among the troops. General Paredes had published a proclamation to his troops friendly to the Government. The dispute between the French Minister and the Mexican Government had ended unfavourably, and the Minister received his passport on the 5th August. The city was then quiet, and the Tariff Commission were actively engaged in forming a scale of duties.

A German paper announces that an order has been transmitted by the King of Prussia to the Court of Appeal of Breslau, directing a criminal prosecution to be instituted against the German Reformer, Ronge, for offensive attacks upon the Romish Church, published in his little work entitled *Nachruf* (epitaph).

The German papers mention that the financial crisis at Hamburg continued. The value of money had advanced to a very high rate, as much as 64 to 7 per cent. being demanded on paper of the first class, and still more on bills of a secondary order. The establishment of a bank of discount commensurate with the wants of this leading commercial city of Germany, was occupying much of the attention of the inhabitants.

The *Advertiser* announces, on undeniable authority, that the question of the marriage of the Queen of Spain, as also that of her sister, is at last definitively settled. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is to be the Royal consort of Isabella II., and the Duke de Montpensier the husband of the Infanta Luisa.

The Leipsic fair just over has been an excellent one, except for woollens and hogs' bristles. Very extensive business has been done in cloths of all descriptions, at higher prices than those which ruled last year. The produce of the Zollverein manufactures, as well as articles of luxury and fashion, were in great demand. Leather sold freely, and at advanced prices.

A letter from Rome of the 18th of October mentions that the Government was still uneasy respecting the disaffection of its subjects. The state prisons were filled with 7000 prisoners, many of them of the first families. The Papal Government contemplates a new loan, to which fact the decline in the Roman Stock was attributed.

A letter from Munich, dated the 23rd of October, contains the following:—"The Abbé Ronge and Doziat, who had left us for Constance, have just made an excursion to Switzerland. They have publicly officiated in a church of the canton of Thurgau, where they have administered the communion according to the rites of the 'German Catholic Church' to about forty persons. Their presence in that country had created much agitation among the Baden people and Swiss on the frontier; and at one moment a disturbance was dreaded. When Ronge began to preach from a pulpit erected on the frontier, his auditors who were on the Swiss territory warmly applauded him, whilst those on the Baden side of the frontier received his sermon with cries and hisses. Tranquillity was, however, not further disturbed."

According to a letter from Rome, of the 14th ult., some more refugees from the Papal States had entered Tuscany, and another demand had been made by the Papal Government for their extradition; but this, like the first demand, had been rejected by the Grand Duke.

The French Minister of Marine having been applied to by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre to send out a vessel in search of Captain Hyenne and the twelve men of the *Angelina*, who were captured in the Mulgrave Islands, has returned an answer that he has already dispatched orders to the Governor of the French establishments in Oceania, to send a vessel to ascertain whether the men were still alive, and, if so, to deliver them from their captivity. If, on the other hand, it was found that they had been put to death, the crime thus perpetrated was to be forthwith avenged.

An extract of a letter from Rome of the 18th ult., states that, at a Congress of the Cardinals, under the Presidency of Monsignor Lambruschini, Secretary of State, it was resolved that a new loan shall be raised to pay two more Swiss regiments, which proceeding would augment that foreign force to ten thousand men. The Swiss were to replace the native troops in all the chief towns of the Roman States.

A letter from Berlin, Oct. 23, says:—"Yesterday a deputation of four of the chief merchants of this place had an audience of the Minister of State, the head of the bank, to request him to alleviate the financial crisis which pressed on the market. The Minister, it is said, received their demand very favourably, and promised to advance 3,000,000 of thalers, but only at the rate of 5000 at a time. He stated, at the same time, that the Bank had already advanced or discounted not less than 23,000,000 thalers."

The hostility towards the Abbé Ronge and his doctrines is very strong in some parts of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. On the 18th ult. a notice was issued at Ellwangen, that there would be a shooting match on the following day, and that the effigy of Ronge would be set up as the target. The police, however, interfered to prevent this scandalous manifestation of religious hatred.

The Correctional Tribunal of Perpignan has just decided in the case of Baptiste Babie, coiffeur, accused of having 23 cigars of foreign fabrication in his house, for his own private use, that the law never intended to exact penalties for a person's having a few foreign cigars in his possession for his own consumption. It accordingly dismissed the complaint, and ordered the cigars to be restored.

Prince de Polignac, ex-Minister of Charles X., arrived on Monday week at Nancy, where the deplorable state of his health has hitherto detained him. Prince de Polignac, who has alighted at the Hotel de France, with his family and a chaplain, has come from Germany, and is repairing to Paris. The Princess has left Nancy for the capital.

From a Stockholm letter, of the 14th October, we learn that the prevalent disease in the potatoes has made its appearance in only a very few parts of Sweden; but, as the crop in general was scanty, the Government had issued an interdiction against the exportation of potatoes from the 1st of November till the end of September in the next year.

## POSTSCRIPTS.

### THE OPENING OF THE NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.

The following is a copy of the Address presented by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to her Majesty, on Thursday (see p. 282).

#### "TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY."

"The humble Address of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, the Barristers, and Fellows of the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

"MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, the Barristers and Fellows of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, entreat your Majesty's permission humbly to testify the joy and gratitude inspired by your august presence.

"The edifice in which, under such happy auspices, we are for the first time assembled, is adorned with memorials of many servants of the Crown, eminent for their talents, their learning, and their integrity. To the services, as recorded in history, of these our distinguished predecessors, we appeal, in all humility, for our justification in aspiring to receive your Majesty beneath this roof.

"Two centuries have passed away since the Inns of Court were so honoured by the presence of the reigning Prince. We cannot, therefore, but feel deeply grateful for a mark so conspicuous of your Majesty's condescension, and of your gracious regard for the profession of the law.

"It is our earnest desire to deserve this proof of your Majesty's favour by a zealous execution of the trust reposed in us, to guard and maintain the dignity of the Bar of England.

"In our endeavours to this end we shall but follow in the course which it has been your Majesty's Royal pleasure to pursue. Signally has your Majesty fostered the independence of the bar, and the purity of the bench, by distributing the honours which you have graciously bestowed on the profession among the members of all parties in the state.

"Permit us also, most Gracious Sovereign, to offer to your Majesty our sincere congratulations on the great amendments of the law which have been effected since your Majesty's accession to the Throne, throughout many portions of your vast empire.

"The pure glory of these labours will be dear to your Majesty's Royal heart, for it arises from the welfare of your subjects.

"That your Majesty may long reign over a loyal, prosperous, and contented people, is our devout and fervent prayer to Almighty God."

#### HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this dutiful address.

"My beloved Consort and I have accepted, with pleasure, your invitation; for I recognise the services rendered to the Crown, at various periods of our history, by distinguished members of this Society; and I gladly testify my respect for the profession of the law, by which I am aided in administering justice, and in maintaining the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of my people.

"I congratulate you on the completion of this noble edifice; it is worthy of the memory of your predecessors, and of the station which you occupy in connection with the Bar of England.

"I sincerely hope that learning long may flourish, and that virtue and talent may rise to eminence within these walls."

### NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.	
Lord G. Bentinck's Astern .. .. .	(W. Abdale) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Subscription .. .. .	(Nat) 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.	
Mr. Goodwin's Dexterous (h b) 8st 10lb .. .. .	(Mann) 1
Mr. Shelley's Chandelier, 7st 13lb .. .. .	(Whitehouse) 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.	
Sir J. Hawley's Alamode, 4 yrs .. .. .	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Beaumont, 4 yrs .. .. .	(Marlow) 2
Match—100, h. ft., Mr. Pratt's Secundus (W. Abdale) beat Colonel Peel's Garr Owen (Nat).	
Match—200, h. ft., Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolf-dog (Nat) beat the Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson).	

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.	
Mr. Shelley's Chandelier .. .. .	(Kitchener) 1
Mr. Drinkald's Ohio .. .. .	(A. Day) 2

The Glasgow Stakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft.	
Lord George Bentinck's Binnacle .. .. .	(W. Abdale) 1
Lord Albemarle's Radolphus .. .. .	(Whitehouse) 2

Match—200, h. ft., Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's cob (T. Butler) beat Mr. Osbaldeston's f. by Stockport, out of Mountain Sylph's dam (Kitchener).	
Subscription Handicap Plate of £50.	
Sir W. Standish's Little Hampton .. .. .	(Francis) 1
Lord George Bentinck's Naworth .. .. .	(W. Abdale) 2

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A Cabinet Council, the first since the close of the last sessions, was held yesterday, (Friday) at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall-gardens. The Duke of Wellington and the other Cabinet Ministers in town were present. Sir James Graham had a long interview with the right hon. baronet previous to the ministers assembling.

**RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO OSBORNE HOUSE.**—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected to pay a visit to Osborne House early in the ensuing week, for the purpose of inspecting the improvements and embellishments which have been some time in progress at the Royal marine villa. No precise period has yet been named for her Majesty's contemplated tour of visits.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide arrived on Monday at Witley Court, Worcestershire, from London. Her Majesty, on Wednesday, honoured Miss Peel, of Waresley, with a visit.

**THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS AND THE MIDLAND RAILWAYS.**—It is now positively stated that the negotiations for a treaty of alliance between Mr. Hudson and the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

**THE ALLEGED PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—A writ of error has been allowed in the celebrated cause, Howard v. Gossett, Knt.

**THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.**—Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Commodore Fairfax Moresby, to the effect that the ships have had only one trial, which has been in a light wind, and that their relative positions are as follow:—*Superb* first, *Canopus* second, *Rodney* third, and *Albion* last.

**THE BANKRUPTCY OF REAY AND REAY, THE WINE MERCHANTS.**—In the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, the bankrupt, John Reay, came up to pass his last examination. The bankrupt carried on business on a most extensive scale as a wine-merchant, in Mark-lane, City, and failed for a large amount, upwards of £200,000. The official assignee now reported to the Court that the bankrupt had given every possible information, and had rendered what he, the official assignee, considered the best accounts in his power, and did not consider that any advantage would be gained by any further adjournment. The solicitor to the trade assignee said that after the report of the official assignee he should not make any opposition to the bankrupt passing. The Learned Commissioner asked whether any creditor wished to oppose, and, no one answering, the bankrupt was declared to have passed.

**THE LATE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.**—At the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, yesterday (Friday), *Garrett*, who on the previous day had pleaded guilty, was arraigned on a fresh indictment, for stealing from the Great Western Railway. On being called to plead, guilty or not guilty, he answered—Guilty. He then said that he wished to withdraw the plea of not guilty, which he entered yesterday, and to plead guilty to all the indictments. The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

**FRANCE.**—On Tuesday, the Duke of Dalmatia presented to the King in Council at the Tuilleries the Commissioners appointed for directing the erection of the monument to the memory of the late Duke of Orleans. The Marshals of France, the Generals of the Army, and the Admirals of the Navy now in Paris; General Jacqueminot, Commandant of the National Guard of the Seine, with his staff; the general officers of the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieue; the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the different legions; the Prefect of the Seine; the Prefect of Police; all the general and superior officers in the War Office and Admiralty; and other military and civil functionaries, "assisted" on the occasion. An appropriate address was presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Dalmatia, along with the minutes of the inauguration of the statue; on receiving which, the King immediately delivered it to the Count de Paris, saying, "My dear child, I cannot do better than give this to you. You will keep it as a precious testimony of the feeling of confidence and affection which the army entertained for your poor father." His Majesty then turned to Marshal Soult and made a most gracious reply to the address, in which he thanked the distinguished persons there present for the demonstrations by which they had surrounded the statue of his deceased son. In the course of the same day his Majesty, in the presence of his family and his Ministers, delivered to the Duke of Aumale the Insignia of the Grand Order of the Golden Fleece, conferred upon the Prince by the Queen of Spain. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires was present on the occasion.

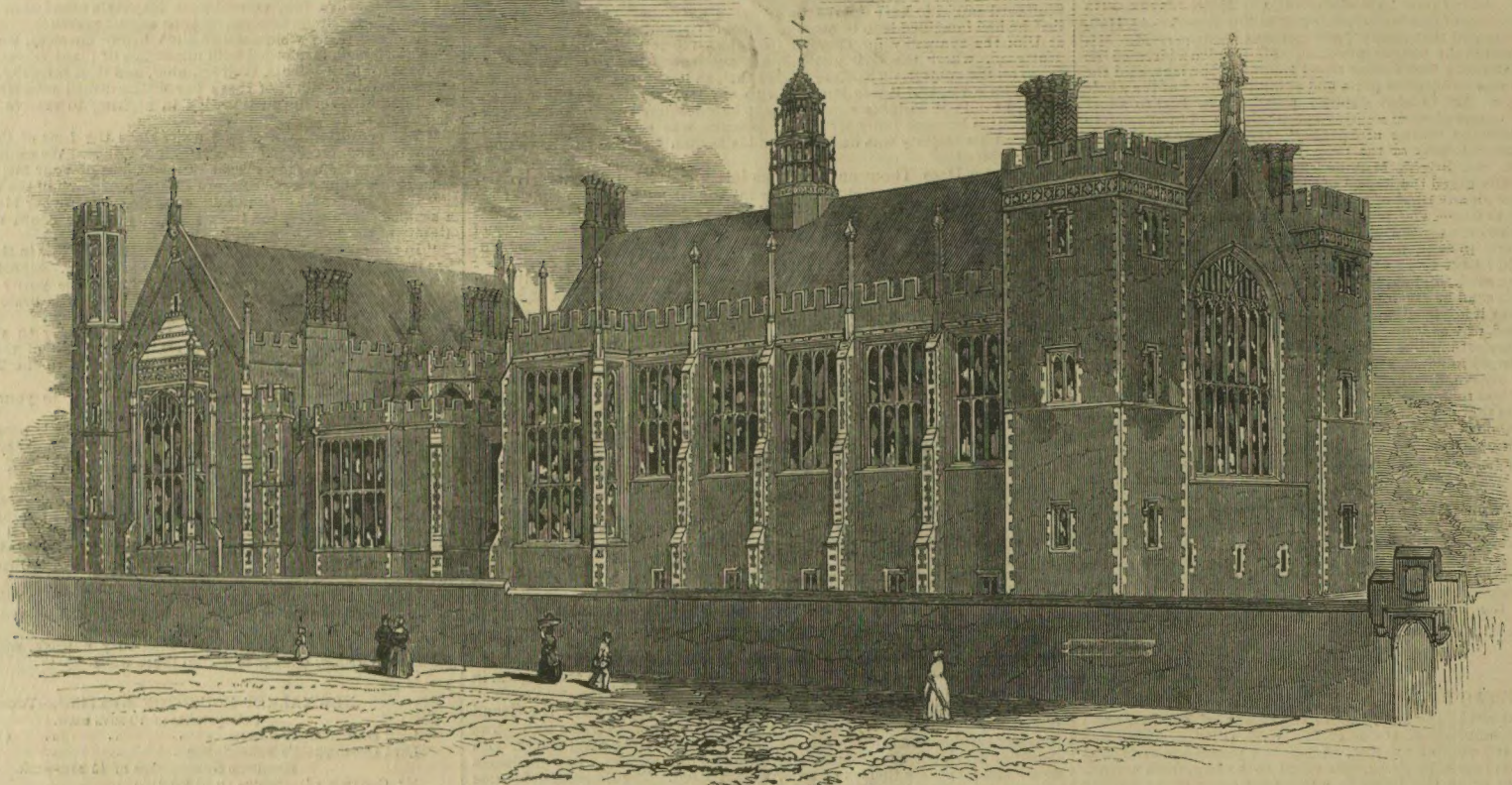
**THE VACANT BANKRUPTCY COMMISSIONERSHIP.**—It is rumoured in legal circles that Mr. Sergeant Manning is likely to succeed to the Commissionership in Bankruptcy, vacant by the lamented decease of Mr. Boteler, Q.C.

**REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.**—On Sunday afternoon, after preaching the Anniversary Sermon for the "St. Barnabas Sunday and Infant Schools" (containing nearly 1,000 children), baptized no less than 445 children and adults, introduced by the visitors of the District Visiting Society.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT PERTWORTH.**—A son of Mr. Death, aged between three and four years, was killed on Sunday morning last, by being thrown from a gig. Mr. Death had alighted for the purpose of opening a gate, when the horse started off in a trot, and Mr. Death, in trying to get on the step, missed his footing, and was thrown down by the wheel. The horse went off in a full gallop; and the poor little fellow was, about a quarter of a mile off, thrown on his head, the wheel also passing over it. Mr. Death, on coming up, raised him in his arms, in which he expired before he could get him to the nearest cottage. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, before J. L. Ellis, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.



## LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.



WEST FRONT, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

(Continued from page 277.)  
Lawyers who were Members of Lincoln's Inn; all which arms have been removed from the windows of the Old Hall.

The *West Oriel* (which we have engraved) bears the arms of Charles II., James II., and Prince Rupert, who were all Members of Lincoln's Inn. Also, the arms of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester; of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (from whom the Inn is named); of William de Haverhill, (Treasurer to Henry III.); and of Edward Sulliard; both of whom were the former owners of the land on which the Inn is built. Under the above are the arms of the Society—Azure, fifteen fers de Molines or; on a Canton of the second, a lion rampant purple.

In the *Side Windows* are emblazoned the arms of all the most distinguished Members of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, from the year 1450, down to the present time, chronologically arranged. This list also includes Chancellors, Masters of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellors, Judges, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and Speakers of the House of Commons, who have been Members of Lincoln's Inn; together with the names of James Duke of Monmouth; George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Archbishop Usher, Archbishop Tillotson, the Earl of Mar, and other distinguished personages.

The arrangement of the Hall is upon the plan in the olden time, when "the lords of manours did eat in their great gothicque halls, at the high table, or orielle, the folk at the side table." The tables and benches throughout are of oak, of design corresponding with the style of the Hall; as are the lamps suspended from the lofty roof; these, too, are richly gilt and emblazoned in the fashion of the period. The state chair prepared for Her Majesty on Thursday last, is covered with crimson velvet, and has affixed to it a back and canopy covered with crimson cloth; upon the former are emblazoned the Royal arms of the Tudor period, and the latter is richly embroidered with gold lace. We have engraved this sum-

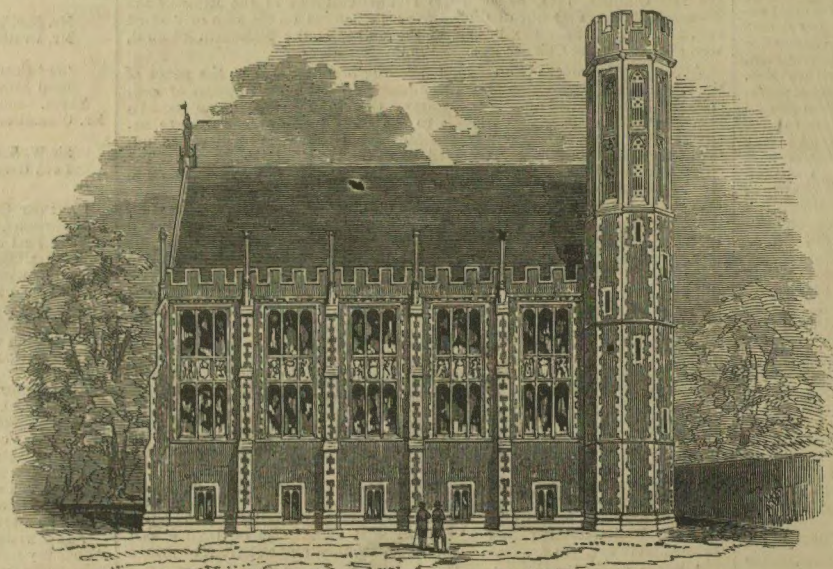
ptuous specimen of the upholsterer's art, in an adjoining column. High above the dais hangs Hogarth's mediocre picture of "Paul preaching before Felix." From the dais you pass by a noble doorway into the

chapel, &c. The porch has a plain ribbed and vaulted ceiling, reminding one of the cloisters at New College, Oxford, in springing from the walls, without brackets or corbels to support the arches. But, the most interesting, piquant, and scenic bit is the centre of this Vestibule, forming an octagon, with open arches carried up as a clerestory, or spacious Lantern, with windows on its sides, partially filled with painted glass: the bosses, &c., on the roof, too, are superbly emblazoned. This reminds one of the Octagon between the nave and choir of Ely Cathedral. To the right of the Vestibule is the Council Room, *c*, in the plan; and the Drawing Room, *d*. Each of these rooms is 31 by 24 feet, exclusive of bay. The ceiling is of paneled deal, stained, and highly polished in admirable imitation of oak. We have engraved the chimney-piece of the Drawing Room. The paneling of oak, above which hang some finely-painted portraits of distinguished Members of the Inn. In the Council Room are, likewise, several paintings, and engraved portraits. The furniture is of the finest British oak; the carpets of fine Scotch manufacture, in excellent imitation of the Tournay fabric: the pattern, crimson mullions on a dark ground, relieved with a border of flowers and scroll-work. The curtains are of plain crimson cloth upon an oaken pole; extra drapery being quite out of keeping with the Tudor age.

Returning to the Vestibule, we pass to the door of

## THE LIBRARY,

next in importance to the Great Hall, both for its size and architectural character. It is 80 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and 48 feet high; and terminates at each end, (East and West) in a lofty, spacious, and deeply-recessed oriel, whose window forms three sides of an octagon; while the other two sides, or embrasure in the thickness of the walls, are richly adorned with shafts, panels, mouldings, &c. The same, or even an increased degree of decoration is bestowed upon the ceilings, which are framed in by an arch, forming the head of the general recess. The windows themselves are of unusually rich design for their kind,

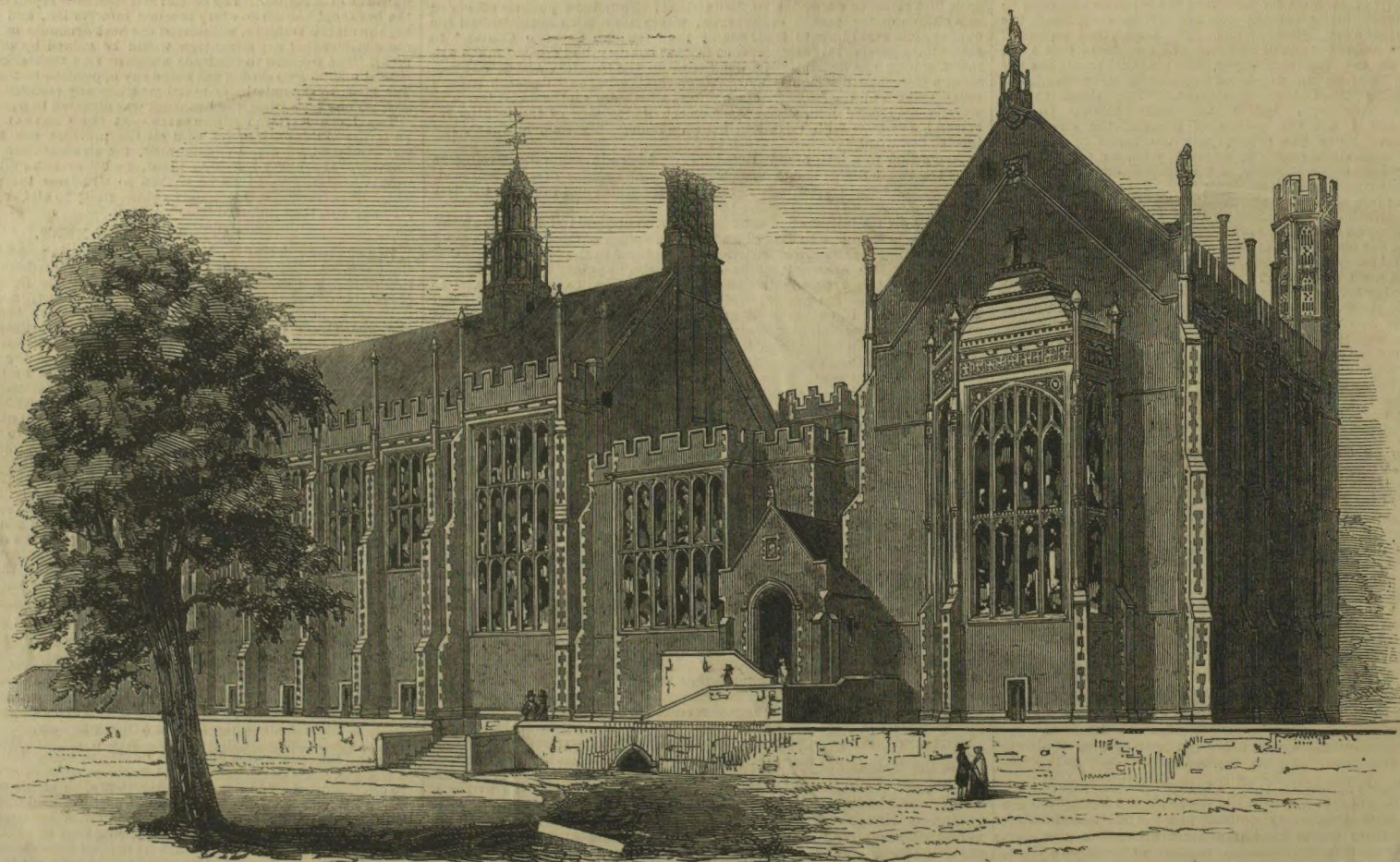


THE LIBRARY.

## THE VESTIBULE.

Here, the vaulted ceiling over the stairs has the fan-tracery to be observed in the cloisters of St. Stephen's, Westminster, in Henry VII.'s

even an increased degree of decoration is bestowed upon the ceilings, which are framed in by an arch, forming the head of the general recess. The windows themselves are of unusually rich design for their kind,



EASTERN OR GARDEN FRONT.



## LINCOLN'S INN NEW BUILDINGS.



THE GREAT HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.—THE ROYAL DEJEUNER ON THURSDAY LAST.

their heads being filled in with tracery; and (to say nothing of the painted glass and the emblazonments), the mode here adopted, for the glazing generally is singularly tasteful and happy in effect. Instead of being of the usual lozenge form, the quarrels consist of small circles, or pateræ of moulded glass and their interstices, whereby the appearance becomes that of delicate network; and, diaphanous also, the light is in some degree refracted, in consequence of the surface of the glass being embossed. Besides these two beautiful windows, there are three others on the north side, in the gallery over the book-cases, which are not only against the walls, but are made in the lower part of the room to form seven recesses. In the windows are the arms of all the present Benchers of the Inn; and, in the centre window, opposite the doorway, are the arms of her present Majesty, most gorgeously emblazoned. The valuable library has been removed from Stone Buildings into this superb new apartment. The formation of this library was begun in the reign of Henry VII. It contains a large collection of MSS., bequeathed by Sir

Matthew Hale, and some thousands of volumes, principally on law and history, to which additions are continually made from the funds of the Society. Here, too, are preserved several volumes of MS. in Selden's handwriting, and a tolerably extensive collection on legal subjects bequeathed by Mr. Sergeant Maynard, Mr. Coxe, and Mr. S. Hill.

The Throne upon which Her Majesty received the Address from the Society was covered with crimson velvet; and the draperies were of cloth and velvet, embroidered in gold. It was placed beneath the great window at the East end of the Library.

The new painted and stained glass throughout the building has been executed for the Society by Mr. Willement; and the whole of the arms, ancient and modern, have been arranged by Mr. Ralph W. E. Forster, who has nearly completed a history of the Society and a Descriptive Account of the Inn. Mr. Forster's grouping of the arms in the Western Oriel in the Hall is very felicitous; comprising, as it does, the arms

of the Royal Members of the Society; of the noble founder of the Inn; of the original possessors of the site; and of the Society.

The constructive details present fine specimens of masonry, carpentry, and metal work, with the nicest attention to the character of the style of the building. To the Clerk of the Works, Mr. Bavin, for the precision with which the Architect's design has been realized, especial mention is due. In the metal-work this is especially traceable: the stoves and their appurtenances, door hinges, locks, handles, nay, even the key-escutcheons of the offices, being designed in keeping with the architecture.

The same attention has been paid to the design and execution of the cabinet-work and upholstery, by Mr. Caldecott, of Great Russell-street; it is traceable, from the superbly embroidered state chairs and draperies to the ordinary table; and the effect is harmoniously characteristic throughout.

Altogether, we rarely remember to have seen an edifice of our



time, which has given such general satisfaction to the profession and to the public. It is, unquestionably, a most picturesque addition to our metropolitan architecture.

Among the treasured Memorials of the Society is "the Admission Book," in which each Member subscribes his name on being admitted into the Society. It contains the signatures of all Members from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time. In the year 1671, on the 29th of February, Charles II., accompanied by his brother James, and Prince Rupert, and attended by a numerous suite, became Members of the Society, and were right sumptuously entertained in the Hall. We have copied the three Royal signatures.

#### OPENING OF THE HALL AND LIBRARY BY HER MAJESTY.

On Thursday, Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, opened the new Buildings.

The Judges, Lord Campbell, and most of the Benchers arrived shortly after 11 o'clock.

A battalion of the Coldstream Guards arrived before 12 o'clock, preceded by their splendid band, and took their station in front of the Hall. Shortly after this hour the carriages of most of the Cabinet Ministers, and of those who had received tickets of admission, began to arrive in rapid succession.

The crowd was very great in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Great Queen-street, and Long-acre, and along the line of road which the Royal cortege passed from Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the lords and ladies of the household, arrived at Lincoln's Inn, in four of the Royal carriages, shortly before half past one o'clock. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands of her loyal subjects. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and frequently bowed as the Royal carriage passed slowly to the Hall.

Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards. The regulations of the police were excellent, and deserve the highest praise. No confusion whatever occurred.

On her Majesty's arrival, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and the Horse Guards played the National Anthem, which was responded to by loud huzzas from thousands of voices.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on alighting at the Iron gate, were received by the Treasurer, the Cabinet Ministers, the Benchers, and the Architect of the building, who attended the Queen through the centre avenue of the Hall. The scene on her Majesty's entrance, was very impressive; the whole of the company in the body of the Hall (barristers in their forensic costume), and the ladies in the gallery, rising to receive the Royal visitors. The applause was most enthusiastic, as her Majesty passed up the Hall, through the central doorway to the Vestibule to the Council Room, or retiring room. The Treasurer, the Visitors, and Benchers remained in the West Drawing Room until her Majesty left her retiring room. The Treasurer then conducted her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Library, accompanied by the Visitors and Benchers.

The Queen being seated on the Chair of State with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left hand, the Treasurer, accompanied by the Benchers and the Deputation of Barristers and Students, then approached the Chair, and read the Address from the Society, and the Treasurer presented the same to her Majesty on his knee.

The Benchers, and the Deputation of the Barristers and Students, and the Architect then passed before the Queen, the name of each being announced by the Treasurer.

The ancient book recording the names of the illustrious visitors to the Inn was presented to her Majesty, who inscribed her name therein.

The Queen was then pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Treasurer, John Augustus Simpson, Esq., Q.C.

After the ceremony in the Library, the Treasurer again conducted the Queen through the Vestibule to the centre of the table at the north end of the Hall, and placed her Majesty under the Canopy of State, with Prince Albert on her right hand; and, at her Majesty's bidding, the Treasurer took his seat on her left. All the visitors and Benchers then took their respective places.

The Band, arranged at the back of the screen, under the Gallery, played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Queen into the Hall. Grace was then said.

At the grand banquet covers were laid for 500 guests; the head table was furnished by Mr. Gunter for 80; the other tables for 420 were supplied by the regular cook to the Society. The following is the Bill of Fare for the Royal table:—

à la Victoria	LES POTAGES.	à la Jardinière
Les Suprêmes de Volaille aux Truffes	LES ENTREES.	Les Filets de Pigeons à l'Italienne
Les Salmis de Perdreaux	Les Cotelets de Mouton au Sauce Sou-	Les Cotelets d'Agneau au Concombre
Les Cotelets d'Agneau au Concombre	bise	Les Ris de Veau à la Jardinière
Les Ris de Veau à la Jardinière	Les Turbans de Lapereaux	Les Salmis de Bécassines
Les Faisants	LES ROTIS.	Les Coqs de Bruyère
Les Perdreaux	Les Poulets	

#### MUSIC.

##### SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The Second Concert, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Horsley, a promising composer and pianist, was better organised than the opening one. Out of ten pieces in the programme, eight were native compositions—the two exceptions being Beethoven's "Trio in D," No. 1, Op. 70, for Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello, executed by Miss Binfield Williams, Mr. Thirlwall, and Mr. W. L. Phillips; and the "Quintet in E flat," No. 1, Op. 4, for Two Violins, Two Tenors, and Violoncello, played by Messrs. J. Banister, Newsham, Hill, Weslake, and W. L. Phillips, of the same glorious composer. The other instrumental works were, a "MS. Quartet in G Minor," by Mr. H. Graves, a violinist and member of the Committee; and Sterndale Bennett's charming "Chamber Trio," for Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello, performed by Messrs. W. Rea, Thirlwall, and W. L. Phillips. Mr. Graves' "Quartet" is for two Violins, Tenor, and Violoncello, and is fashioned after the forms of Haydn—a short scherzo being, perhaps, the most striking movement. It is a creditable production as regards the mechanical laws of harmony; but is destitute of melodious invention. The gem of the evening, after Beethoven, was Bennett's elegant trio. The opening movement, and the serenade, are replete with phases of passion, and delicate shades of sentiment, whilst the finale is full of fire and character, beautifully proportioned, and overflowing with sparkling effects. It was well played, although we missed the sensitiveness of expression so peculiar to the composer's own touch.

The vocal selection comprised Stevens's glee of "Ye Spotted Snakes;" the veteran Horsley's "See the Chariot at Hand;" a pretty canzonet, "When I dream that you Love me," sung by Mr. Wright; a clever song by Mr. Macfarren, "Ah why do we Love," sung by Miss D'Ernst; and two ballads, sung by Mr. Ferrari, by Mr. Bennett, "Talk of him that's far away," and "Gentle Zephyr." The two latter were more remarkable for their Schubertish accompaniments, than for original melody.

The next Concert will be on Tuesday week. Some means should be adopted for better ventilating the rooms—the heat being insupportable.

##### THE AMPHONIC SOCIETY.

We are glad to find that Choral Societies are on the increase in London, as their tendency must be to advance the knowledge of music, and to promote the cultivation of the best masters. The first performance of the "Amphonic," who enter the field to emulate the example of the "Melophonic," the "Harmonic," and other "onics," now formed in this musical metropolis at Blagrove's Concert Rooms, in Mortimer-street, on Tuesday night, was creditable to the members and Mr. Jacob Manzner, their conductor. The choral selections were from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Winter, and Rossini, relieved by some solo and glees.

##### MUSIC IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

We have received the following letter from a Correspondent, who is making a musical tour in Germany:—

In this capital, as in other great cities, there are separate publics for different kinds of music—the aristocracy for the Italians, the *cognoscenti* (and these are numerous) for the Philharmonic Concerts, and the masses for popular Dramas, and all for Waltzes. Balle is the favourite musical deity with the population at large—in three theatres his music now given; and by the military and dance bands, Balle's melodies are everywhere the rage. The return of Staudigl to Vienna, from singing at the English Musical Festivals, was the occasion of a Serenade being given, at the expense of the new manager, which consisted of a military band, and the orchestra and chorus of the *Vien Theatre*. Until the present season, Staudigl had hitherto passed through all the phases of his professional life, from chorus singer, until he obtained a permanent engagement, as first *basso* at £300 per annum at the Kärthener Theatre, for nine months' season of German operas, the theatre open every night. The Management, however, refusing to augment the sum in renewing the engagement, induced Staudigl to go to a suburban theatre, now considered the second in lyrical rank in Vienna, although by far the largest, called the *Vien Theatre*, at which place his pay is more than double, perhaps treble, what was offered by the manager of the first theatre. By some persons, it is thought that the *Vien manager* will be unable to make money by such an expensive engagement, but the few nights he has already sung, in Balle's popular opera, "Haimonskinder" (the Four Sons of Aymon), and in "Norma," have been crowded, and a prosperous season is expected. Thalberg is here, and announced a Concert to be given on Sunday, the 26th inst.

Charles II.  
James  
Prince Rupert

Les Salads d'Homard  
Les Poulets à la Beshemelle  
Les Pâtés à la Regent  
Les Galeentens

Les Gelées  
Les Chateaus  
Les Nougats

Les Ananas  
Les Compotes

#### LES PLATS FROID.

Les Poulets Rôtis  
Les Langues décorées  
Les Aspics de Soles  
Les Jambons garni au aspic  
Bœuf à la Royale

#### LES ENTREMETS.

Les Crèmes  
Les Compotes  
Les Babas  
Les Pâtisseries Montées.

#### LE DESSERT.

Les Raisins  
Les Biscuits  
LES GLACES.

Les Tourtes  
Les Meringues  
Les Brioches

Les Pêches  
Les Bon Bons

During the repast, the Band played the following pieces:—

Grand Symphonie (Andante and Scherzo Movements), dedicated to her Majesty the Queen ... Mendelssohn  
Romance, composed by her Majesty's Highness Prince Albert ... Rossini  
Fantasia, from "Alma" ... Costa  
Grand Selection from "Mose in Egypto" ... Rossini  
The Minuet Quadrilles ... Jullien  
Serenade—"Come Gentil" (Don Pasquale) ... Donizetti  
Valse—Pas des Fleurs ... Maretzek  
Glee—"Blow, Gentle Gales" ... Sir H. R. Bishop  
Fantasia, from "The Daughter of St. Mark" ... Balfe  
The Bridal Waltz ... Jullien.

After the Second Grace, the Treasurer, by permission of the Queen, gave "The Health of her Majesty." Then followed "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the newly-elected Benchers;" "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Prince Albert then gave "The Health of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn."

The Queen then retired from the Hall, the Treasurer conducting her Majesty to the West Drawing room, followed by the Visitors and Benchers.

The Royal carriages were then announced, and the Treasurer conducted the Queen and Prince Albert again through the Central Avenue of the Hall to the Porch, and from thence to the Iron Gate; the Visitors and Benchers following.

Meanwhile the Barristers and Students remained in the Hall; and "the Health of the Ladies in the Gallery" was proposed by Mr. Forster, and most enthusiastically responded to.

After the departure of her Majesty, the Benchers returned to the Hall; and Lord Campbell proposed the health of the Treasurer, whom he announced to have received the honour of Knighthood. The Ladies then descended from the Gallery, and passed up the Hall; and shortly after, the Company broke up.

Among the more distinguished guests were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellors, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

Her Majesty wore a white lace dress; a superbly embroidered shawl; and a light blue bonnet and feather. Prince Albert wore during the repast, and on his leaving the Hall, a Field Marshal's uniform, and over it his Benchers' gown.

On Her Majesty quitting the Hall, a Barrister threw his gown in the royal path, and another learned gentleman threw a white handkerchief: the Queen paused for a moment, then smiled, and passed over the impromptu carpeting.

Berlioz, the great French composer, who married Miss Smithson, the English actress, is coming; as also David—the Ode Desert Symphony David. Liszt will be here in January. Parish Alvares, our countryman, the harpist, is to give a Concert next month, with a new Symphony, and a new Piano-forte Concerto, the latter to be played by a first-rate artist—Pirket, whose talent, two seasons since, was lost to the public, amidst the phalanx of that remarkable season in London. Mendelssohn is not so esteemed here as I expected to find. I am promised to hear several new works, but I will not concede Mendelssohn for anything. Ella, of her Majesty's Theatre, and Director of the "Musical Union," is also here: the press has taken up the objects of that "Union" in most flattering terms. Chelard, the composer; Pixis, the great pianist, Czerny, and other celebrated musicians, have become honorary members of the "Musical Union;" Czerny—whom the London rumours killed by "report last summer"—is well and as industrious as ever, having already published Op. 800, and hopes, he says, to complete his 1000! This amiable artist is the founder of the modern Executive School, and he numbers amongst his pupils the most brilliant pianists of the age—Liszt, Thalberg, &c., and a host of well-known names. Moscheles, notwithstanding his glowing letter to the "Musical World," failed completely here, last season. Schindler, in his last edition of Beethoven's life, handles Moscheles severely for the hodge-podge the latter made of that work. Schindler declares that Moscheles is quite ignorant of the "traditions" of Beethoven, the latter never having had any intercourse with him. Madame Albertazzi, the vocalist, is here, and intends giving a concert. The Sisters Milanollo, the violinists, will again revisit Vienna, from whence, in twenty-two concerts, they took away about £3000 two years since. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed by one thousand persons on the 13th of next month. Genius in dramatic composition is everywhere at a premium, and an effective opera, the managers are only too content to accept, in the absence of creative talent.

The *Athenaeum* publishes an interesting correspondence from Italy, relative to the state of music in that country during the "flat season." As regards the church compositions, the writer declares that he had encountered "much sound and not fury; but frivolity; nothing, however, which the most Catholic lover of art could admit as meriting the name. The corruption of taste seemed to have reached its lowest deep. In Venice, in Padua, in Florence, and Genoa," "the chanting was detestable—perpetually below pitch and coarsely enunciated." In the theatres, the correspondents, as no first-rate companies were playing, was doomed to listen to the minors, and a sad picture he gives of them. Of "Don Procopio," written by Signor Moravanti the younger, he says—"Duller and noisier music it was never yet my lot to hear; nor a less finished and more vulgar representation to see." The amount of freshness of ideas which the work contained, may be judged from the fact, that the *buffo* baritone song from Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle," which was introduced, sounded absolutely a marvel of novelty. Soprano, tenore, baritone, and bass bawled lustily. At Florence, he saw Coccia's "Clotilde," which was "tame and imitative." Signora Valtoria, the *prima donna*, had a young extensive voice, with a fair notion of singing; and Signor Frizzi was a clever *buffo* actor.

At Genoa the writer saw an "insipid" performance of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." Though "the singers were painstaking, the orchestra was slovenly and guiltless of accident." The Genoese journals were loud in praise of La Santolini, the *prima donna*. He did not hear her; but he adds, "Alas! who can believe in an Italian journal? The regular tariff at which its ducats are marketable is better known to many of the singers than the scale exercise." La Nina Barbieri is vaunted as having the finest voice in Italy; and La Parodi is recommended to managers on the strength of Madame Pasta having appeared with her at her benefit. The tenor most in request was Signor Unanne. "I have heard," he adds, "neither bass nor baritone talked about; those I have myself listened to are not above mediocrity. They shout one and all, and the audiences roar applause. Verdi's star was in the ascendant as a composer." There is no stirring a step without hearing scraps of "Nabucco," or "Ernani," or "I Due Foscari," or "I Lombardi," and "Alzira," just produced in Naples. Signor Verdi is the most desperate teazer and taxer of his singers who has yet appeared. He has a picturesque feeling for instrumentation, and a curious absence of fresh melody. Of English singers in Italy we find the annexed account:—

"The young Irish lady, Miss Hayes, whose success at Marseilles I believe genuine, on reliable musical authority, has been captured for two years by Signor Merelli, the great Milan manager. This long engagement is a pretty sure speculation for one who farms so many theatres; since what will not please at La Scala may be good enough for Como, or Varese, or Udine, or even Belluno, which have

their little operas and their little *furors*; but the task-work it enjoins on the victim has ruined fifty good voices where it has made one great singer. I was glad to receive, not on newspaper authority, very satisfactory tidings of the progress of Miss Bassano, both as a singer and an actress. She seems to have, sensibly, confined herself to the smaller theatres; the result of which, my informant said, is, that her voice has ripened without being strained, while he described her acting as lively and intelligent. Mr. Travers, too, was making a creditable 'stand' at Lugano."

The enthusiasm of audiences at the Milan Scala has been often alluded to, but here is the reverse of the medal—an extract too curious to be omitted:—

"I have lastly to mention the first representation, at La Scala, of 'Saul,' a new opera, by a new *maestro*, Signor Cannetti. The subject seems a favourite one:—another work on the story, by *Maestro Buzzi*, was to open the season at Trieste—and for those who have no objection to see the King and the Psalmist of Israel fretting behind the foot-lights in gold lama and geranium cachemire—it is effective. If I might judge, too, the young *maestro* has worked; since, though his *motivi* be 'older than age,' and the style of his opera comic rather than grave, there is some attempt at neatness and variety of construction in it. But judgment was not easy. This same first night was a disgusting exhibition. A party in the house, which had resolved that the opera should not succeed, began its disapprobations before the overture had commenced, and continued every manifestation of indifference and contempt during its progress. This, though sufficiently wounding, might have been borne, since every one knows that the Italians go to the theatre to talk, and are, therefore, as an audience, singularly difficult to fix. But the brutality of some of the young men to the unfortunate *prima donna*, who seemed to be the object of a separate antipathy, was more offensive than anything I have ever witnessed. It was a young girl whom they selected as the victim of their unmanly diversion. She was assuredly inefficient to fill the place of the Pastas and Malibran who have sung at La Scala, but thoroughly perfect in her part: with a clear easy voice, and neither fault, absurdity, nor immodesty as a *cantatrice* or an actress to be complained of. What rendered the outrage more strange among such undisguised sensualists as the Milanese opera-goers, her appearance was pleasing. No matter: she had to abide being bayed at, mocked, hissed, ironically cheered for a good half hour ere the better-natured souls among the audience could get a hearing and put the nuisance down. I had been told much of the treatment to which a woman may be subjected among these devoted *cavalieri*, and lovers of what has been called a humanizing art: had I not, however, heard the *soprano's* first scene in 'Saul,' I could not have conceived that men could be so debased."

We have seen letters from Copenhagen of the 18th instant, written by the celebrated Jenny Lind. She had been singing with her customary triumphs at the Danish capital, and was about to leave for Stockholm. Her return to Berlin was fixed for the month of November, where she would remain until May, and then visit England. Her professional duties left her little time to acquire the English language. When she appears, therefore, at Drury Lane Theatre in the course of the season, the probability is that she will sing in German. It is quite true that she has been offered *carte blanche* at her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Lumley; but it is certain that she has refused every offer. The celebrated Lutzer, who is now living retired at Vienna, will perhaps visit London during the next season, but not professionally.

Our Paris letters announce the arrival of Liszt in that capital, as also of Balfe, who had returned from London, to superintend the rehearsals of his opera, to be produced at the Académie Royale. He writes nothing this season for Drury Lane Theatre. The lessee relies on the success of Mr. Wallace's opera, "Don César de Bazan," with Harrison, Phillips, Miss Romer, &c. It will be produced the end of this month. Mr. Benedict's opera will be next in rotation, the libretto by M. St. Georges, with Mr. Bunn's translation. The whole strength of the establishment will be called into play, as there are parts for two *prime donne*, two tenors, and three *bassi*. It is doubtful whether Mlle. Nau can appear at the Princess' Theatre this season, Mr. Maddox having been unable to find, as yet, a tenor, and as Mr. Stretton, the *bassi*, is about to leave for Italy, Mr. Leffler will be the only available singer in the market.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HAYMARKET.

A very agreeable adaptation of a French opéra-tte—the plot of which we remember to have seen given in the "Dramatic Record" of the *Morning Post* some few months back—was produced at this house on Tuesday evening, under the title of "Who's the Composer?" The construction of this little two-act piece is very ingenious, and every situation fully deserved the laughter and applause with which it was greeted. A young musician, *Filippo* (Mr. Hudson), has composed a serenade, in honour of a certain *Duchess* in an Italian State, whom he thinks he has preserved from a fatal accident by stopping the horses which had run away with her. He is strengthened in this opinion by being mysteriously supplied with money, and invited to a birthday fête about to be given at the Palace. His friend *Count Plesco* (Mr. Hall) is in love with one of the Court ladies, *Dorothea de Pompolo* (Miss Fortescue), and wishing to serenade her, engages *Filippo* to write one as coming from the *Count*. *Filippo* gives him the one he had already composed for the *Duchess*. Meanwhile the *Marquis de Pompolo* (Mr. Tibbels), who is also in love with the *Duchess*, applies to *Signor Caffarini* (Mr. Buckstone) for another serenade; and *Caffarini*, in the absence of *Filippo*, steals a copy of the one already composed. On this circumstance the whole of the equivocal is based. The *Duke*, finding the serenade of the old *Marquis* in the *Duchess's* work-box, orders the Composer of it to be arrested. *Filippo* has promised the *Count Plesco* to give him the credit of it, under all circumstances, and the *Count* is accordingly arrested, whilst *Dorothea* is terribly mortified at his supposed heartlessness. To save his friend, *Filippo* avows himself as the composer; but hearing a conversation between the *Marquis* and *Caffarini*, in which the theft is alluded to, *Filippo* gets a band of musicians to perform the serenade, which leads to a fresh dilemma with the *Duchess's* old admirer. At last, it is discovered, after all, that *Carina* (Miss Julia Bennett) is the lady whom *Filippo* saved; that she is in love with him; and that she has been supplying him with money, and also sent him the ticket for the ball. This brings about the *claircissement*, and the piece winds up to the satisfaction of everybody.

The notion of working out a plot by a pretty melody was novel and graceful, and the comedietta was admirably played. Mr. Hudson acted with remarkable ease and vivacity, and sang a very catching serenade—the air of the piece—composed by Mr. Reed, in such excellent style that it was loudly encored. Miss Julia Bennett and Miss Fortescue made all that was possible of their characters; and Mr. Buckstone—in the first act, funnily made up as the professor of music, and, in the second, revelling at the fancy ball as Mephistopheles, in red tights and a large nose—was immensely droll.

The whole affair went off with unqualified applause, and at the conclusion was announced by Mr. Hudson for performance every night until further notice. The adaptation is the work of Mr. Maddison Morton.

##### PRINCESS.

The long-promised ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre" was produced here on Thursday evening, with a success, we imagine, fully equal to that which it has achieved in Paris. It was preceded by "Much Ado About Nothing"—a name singularly appropriate to the managerial disputes that have taken place with regard to the music, which, after all, is of an ordinary character enough. But this by the way. Having lately given the plot of the *Adelphi* version, it is unnecessary for us to repeat it, as in both instances the Parisian libretto has been closely followed—originally taken, as our readers may remember, from the English farce of "The Devil to Pay," the French idiom for that phrase being "Le Diable à Quatre!" The part of the *Count* was sustained by Mons. Adrien: that of his terminant *Countess* by Miss Ballin. *Mazourka*, the basket-maker, by Mr. Gilbert; his wife, *Mazourka*, by Mademoiselle Melanie Duval, a young lady, who danced here, if we are not mistaken, when the theatre first opened, and the two lovers *Yvan* and *Telva* were represented by Mr. and Miss Marshall. We can speak in terms of high commendation of all these artists. A *pas Villageois*, by Madlle. Duval was encored at the beginning of the ballet, as was a very pretty *Mazourka* by Mr. Marshall and his sisters. The scene in which the *Countess* finds herself in the humble abode of the basket-maker, was one of the most amusing in the piece. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert was perfect; and the "Polka à Coup de Baton," drew down loud applause, and would have been encored, but for the evident fatigue of the dancers. In the scene of the conservatory, the Marshalls introduced a very striking Polka, which was received with equal favour: indeed, such showers of bouquets were thrown to everybody, that Covent Garden Market must have been well nigh exhausted for the evening. M. Adrien had to perform a grand *pas de deux* with Madlle. Duval. He is not very active, and his dancing lacks expression. He was, however, greeted with a very fair share of approbation; and a concluding "Mazourka of Sixty Dancers, (more or less) brought down the curtain amidst a storm of applause.

The ballet has been very carefully got up, under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert, and beautifully put upon the stage. The transportation of the two females was one of the most graceful pieces of mechanism we ever witnessed: and the last scene is painted in Mr. Beverley's best style. Altogether the "Diable à Quatre" has made a hit, and will run for a long time.

At the conclusion, Mr. Walton announced it for representation three times a week until further notice: and the principal dancers were loudly called before the curtain, to receive the congratulations of a very crowded house. And in good truth they deserved all the applause with which they were greeted.

The season of the FRENCH PLAYS will commence on Monday evening, and be continued until the Spring. An attractive programme of the arrangements and engagements has been put forward by Mr. Mitchell, and the following artists will appear in the order indicated:—M. Lafont, Madame Albert, M. Lafferrère, M. Felix, Madame Doche, Madlle. Rose Chéri, Madlle. Déjazet, Madlle. Plessy, and, lastly, Madlle. Rachel; whilst the stock company contains the names of MM. Cartigny, Rhozevil, Lemadre, Madlle. Eliza Forgeot, &c. &c. The original pieces from which our dramatists have adapted "The Humours of the Devil," "The Mysterious Strangers," "By Royal Command," "Polkamania," &c. &c., will be presented; and the general arrangements look well for the ensuing campaign.

On looking in at the different Theatres during the past week, we have been glad to see them all, apparently, in a prosperous state. The *ADELPHI* has been literally crammed: the *HAYMARKET* and *PRINCESS* with very little room to spare; and the *LICETUM* progressing, at a remunerating pace, to the close of the season, which is fixed for the 14th inst.; when there will be a *relache* until "boxing night." We hope, before then, some means will be taken to render the *sortie* from the box-entrance less objectionable. *SADLER'S WELLS* has not in any way suffered from the counter legitimate attractions of Messrs. Macready and Anderson: and the good houses prove satisfactorily that the change effected—the tastes of the play-going inhabitants of the Northern districts of London, was not a mere temporary fashion. The exceeding care with which every production is placed upon the stage, reflects the highest credit on the management.



## THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

**DIRECT LONDON AND MANCHESTER.**—On Saturday the arrangement for union and amalgamation of the London and Manchester lines was signed by Mr. John Dillon, the Chairman of the Direct London and Manchester, and Colonel Leicester Stanhope, the Chairman of the Direct Independent line. The arrangement recites that the two Companies shall be united into one when the Bill shall have passed. That the Direct London and Manchester shall alone apply to Parliament for the Act. That the two Companies shall have an equal number of Directors. That the Chairman of the Direct Company, Mr. Dillon, shall be the Chairman of the twenty-four Directors; and that Mr. Andrew Caldecott, and the Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope, shall be the Deputy Chairmen. That the object of the agreement, and the parties to it, shall be the making a Direct Line from London to Manchester as economically as possible, to carry goods and passengers at the cheapest remunerating tariff; the greatest possible expedition consistently with safety; and that the interests of the trade between London and Manchester, and the promises made to the public by each Company, shall be the guiding principles of the Directors. That Messrs. Ashurst and Son; Messrs. Sudlow, Sons, and Torr; and Mr. John Owens, shall be the Solicitors. That Mr. Rastrick and Mr. George Remington shall be the joint engineers.

**SOUTH AND MIDLAND JUNCTION.**—All the deposits have been paid up, and placed in the bankers' hands, from whence they will be removed to be invested in Government securities.

**LONDON AND EDINBURGH.**—Amid the mass of immense projects we have been struck with one bearing the above title; and which, upon a more close examination, whether we regard the simplicity and vastness of the project itself, or its importance in a national point of view, is of such a nature as to excite considerable surprise, and no small degree of attention. Direct Railway communication between important places forms a new and prominent feature of the present Railway excitement. On glancing at the English projects, we find that those for which the heaviest outlay will be required, are for direct lines between the metropolis and important cities with which there is already Railway communication. Such being the case, it is not surprising that a proposal for a direct London and Edinburgh line should be brought forward. With two good substantial lines between Edinburgh and London, the public will speedily become sensible of the importance of the new system of transit; and while we augur for them that success which concerns of such an important nature are sure (in connection with lines from other quarters) to call forth, we feel confident that they will only be the means of creating a demand, if not a necessity, for others of at least equal importance, which will, in their turn, form part of, and help to bring into operation, other sections of that vast network of iron communication which will at no distant period cover the face of the island.—*Edinburgh Weekly Register.*

**SALE OF THE SURREY CANAL FOR A RAILWAY.**—The Grand Surrey Canal has been purchased by a Railway Company for £250,000. It is not the intention of the purchasers to fill up the canal, but to form a Railway on its banks in connection with the North Eastern, South Western, and Richmond lines. A meeting was held at the Company's offices in White Lion-court, Cornhill, of the Proprietors, on Tuesday morning, and, after some discussion, the purchase was accepted.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.**—We hear that it is the intention of the Cabinet to consider the Railway question generally, and the proper mode of dealing with it in Parliament, at one of their earliest meetings. Most people will say that they are not only right in their determination, but that they ought to have done it long ago.—*Chronicle.*

**SETTLING DAYS.**—Some further share settlements have been announced by the Committee of the Stock Exchange to have been fixed for November 5. They are for the scrip of the following Companies:—Wisbech and St. Ives; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth; Dalkeith; Ulverston, Furness, Lancaster, and Carlisle; London and Birmingham new (20) shares; Barbadoes; Exeter, Dorchester, and Weymouth; Dartmouth, Torbay, and Exeter; Taw Vale Extension; Worcester, Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester. The Great Western of Canada was formerly announced. The settlement for the scrip of the South Union, Manchester, and Potteries Company is fixed for November 7.

**WATERLOO-BRIDGE TERMINI.**—The arrangements which have been on the tapis between the directors of the Great Western and South Western companies with the directors of Waterloo bridge, for the conversion of the bridge into a railway bridge, to unite these lines, are understood to be finally arranged. The structure will remain untouched, and the transit, both for foot passengers and cattle, and carriages, will remain in its present state. The proposed line is to run alongside of the bridge. On the south side of the bridge, the abutments can be widened several feet; this foundation the directors have agreed to lease to the Railway Companies for a period of years at a yearly rental, subjected to a variety of provisos. The outlet on the Surrey side is to be between the Shot Factory and the rear of the line of houses known as Tillotson-Place.

**EASTERN COUNTIES MEETING.**—A special meeting of this Company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern. At one o'clock Mr. Hudson, accompanied by the Directors, entered the room, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. The Secretary read a string of resolutions, to the effect that the Directors be authorised to proceed, in the next session of Parliament, with an extension of the Eastern Counties line to York, and also one from Farringdon-street to Tottenham, and such other branches as may be deemed necessary, and that the additional capital for such extensions and branches be £4,500,000, and that the line be called the Eastern Counties York Extension. Mr. Hudson then stated the manner in which he proposed to divide the shares. They were to be divided between the Eastern Counties, the Cambridge and Lincoln, the York and North Midland, the London and York, and other Companies; and he hoped he would be able, by such decision, to induce the London and York Directors—or, at any rate, the London and York shareholders—to abandon their line altogether, and become partners in the new line, with the existing companies. His proposition was received with acclamation.

**RAILWAY DEPOSITS.**—We have the best grounds for believing that an intimation has been made in the quarter in the City most deeply interested in monetary matters, that the Government have determined upon authorising the Accountant-General to receive, in satisfaction of Railway deposits, Consol warrants and Exchequer bills at the price of the day. So that, in fact, it will be only necessary to hand over to the Accountant-General the securities of that description at present held by bankers. The convenience and importance of such an arrangement is obvious.—*Chronicle.*

**MR. HUDSON AND CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY.**—Two rather remarkable customers came to London the other day in the same carriage, namely, Chief Justice Doherty, of the Irish bench, and Mr. Hudson, the "Railway King." Either by luck or design, they had the carriage entirely to themselves; both parties were unknown to each other, but freely discussed the topics of the day, especially the all-engrossing one respecting Railways. The Irish Chief Justice more than once referred to Mr. Hudson as a lucky fellow. Happily the epithets of the learned judge were not of a more free description. Mr. Hudson's incognito was kept up until the parties arrived at the termini, when they became known to each other. An explosion of laughter was the necessary consequence.

## NEW RAILWAYS.

The following are among the newest Railway projects:—

**OXFORD AND SLOUGH.**—A line, thirty-four miles in length, between the above termini, intended to complete a direct communication between the whole of South Wales, Hereford, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Witney, and Oxford. Capital, £650,000, in £20 shares. Mr. John Galloway is the engineer.

**MANCHESTER, HEBDEN, AND KEIGHLEY JUNCTION.**—A line commencing virtually at Manchester, but actually at a junction with the Leeds and Manchester, at Hebdon-bridge, and proceeding thence up the valley of that name, towards the north-east, and, by a tunnel through Cock-hill, into the Haworth valley, and thence to Keighley, joining there the Leeds and Bradford Extension, with a branch to Oakworth, from near Keighley. Capital, £350,000, in 17,500 shares. Mr. Hawkshaw is the consulting engineer.

**RUGBY, SWINDON, AND WEYMOUTH DIRECT JUNCTION.**—A line, intended to commence at Rugby, traversing the line of the Rugby and Oxford Railway as far as Banbury, thence proceeding along the line of the projected East and West of England Railway to Chipping Norton, to the contemplated junction of the proposed Cheltenham and Oxford Railway with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, thence taking a southerly course through or near Burford, Lechlade, and Heyworth, to unite with the Great Western at Swindon; then along that line to Chippenham, whence, by means of a branch to Trowbridge, it will unite with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway. The capital is £700,000, in 35,000 shares of £20 each.

**LONDON AND NORTHAMPTON DIRECT ATMOSPHERIC.**—From a "preliminary announcement" we gather that this scheme proposes principally to make use of the common roads, the railway being screened from the sight of the horses. The amount of capital is not named, but the shares are to be £20 each.

**BRIDFORTH, MADELEY, SHIFFNALL, AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**—Capital £300,000, in £20 shares. Mr. S. Clegg is the engineer in chief, and Mr. R. Ebbles acting engineer.

**CARNWALT AND WEST LINTON.**—A line intended to form a junction between the Caledonian, Caledonian Extension, and North British Railways. The capital is £150,000, in £20 shares. Mr. Leslie of Dundee is engineer.

**GLASGOW HARBOUR MINERAL.**—A line from the Clyde to the various railways having termini in Glasgow. Capital £150,000, in £20 shares.

**STRATHSAY AND BRADALBANE EXTENSION.**—A line eight miles in length, from the Inverness and Perth Railway to Aberfeldy. The capital is £120,000, in £25 shares.

**BERWICKSHIRE CENTRAL JUNCTION.**—A line from the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway to Kelso, to join the Caledonian Extension and Newcastle and Berwick. The capital is £350,000, in £25 shares. Messrs. R. Stevenson and Son are the engineers.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, EDINBURGH, AND DIRECT GLASGOW JUNCTION.**—This is a fusion of the North Tyne and Newcastle-upon Tyne, Hawick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Junction schemes. A new prospectus is about to appear.

**DONCASTER, WAKEFIELD, AND BRADFORD.**—A line intended to commence at Doncaster, by a junction with some of the projected lines from

London to York and Leeds, and with the proposed Manchester, Huddersfield, and Great Grimsby Direct, and Hull, Sheffield, and North Midland Railways. It will then proceed in a direct line to Oakenshaw, near Wakefield, where it will be connected with the Midland Railway, the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, and the extension of the Leeds and Dewsbury, and Wakefield and Bradford Railways. The length of the line is fifteen miles. Capital £380,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each. Engineer, Mr. Billington.

**NEW LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM, MID NORTHAMPTON AND WAKEFIELD.**—A line intended to commence at "a convenient point in the northern part of the Metropolis," and proceed by way of St. Albans, Redburn, Dunstable, Woburn, Newport Pagnell, to Northampton, where it will join the London and Birmingham Extension Railway, and proceed by Daventry, Leamington, and Warwick, and by the Railway intended to be made along the line of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal to Birmingham, and by means of the Railway from Northampton to Warwick. Capital £1,400,000 in 70,000 shares.

**HUDDESFIELD AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**  
**TRURO AND ST. AGNES.**  
**LEICESTER, MELTON MOWBRAY, AND BOSTON DIRECT.**  
**SHREWSBURY AND LEICESTER DIRECT.**  
**LOUTH AND GAINSBOROUGH DIRECT.**

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

**GIANTIC RAILWAY IN RUSSIA.**—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Government is actively occupied with a project of making a Railway from that city to Odessa, and, if it be possible, that project will be carried into effect. The construction of this Railway would be of immense importance, not only to Russia, but for the whole of Europe and Asia, for it would join the Baltic and Black Seas; and doubtless it would not be long before branches were made to the Caspian Sea, and to Ispahan, in Persia. It is even probable that, ultimately, it will be extended as far as the East Indies, and perhaps even to China. The Railway from St. Petersburg to Odessa would be 770 French leagues in length, and would consequently be the longest in a straight line which has ever been conceived. It would traverse three zones of different temperature, and by means of the Railway the whole of the distance might be accomplished at the most in seventy hours. By such a Railway, a traveller quitting St. Petersburg in the depth of winter, would find himself transported in a remarkably short space of time into a country of intense heat.

**TOURS AND NANTES.**—The length of this line is 195 kilometres. The cost of the line, including works and rails, is valued at 35,344,000 francs (£1,413,700). The annual produce, deducting 45 per cent. for working expenses, is estimated at 12,770 francs per kilometre, making a total of 2,480,150 francs (£99,200). The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 35 years after the time fixed for the completion of the works by the company. The amount to be deposited by the company is to be 3,000,000 francs (£120,000).

**CREIL AND ST. QUENTIN.**—The length of this branch is 93 kilometres, the expense 30,000,000 francs (£1,200,000), and the net revenue 1,666,200 francs. The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 75 years, and the amount of deposit required 3,000,000 francs (£120,000).

**PARIS AND LYONS.**—The length of this Railway is nearly 510 kilometres, the cost of construction is estimated at 350,000 francs per kilometre, and the total cost at 200,000,000 francs (£8,000,000). The net annual produce is estimated at 14,000,000 francs (£560,000), after deducting 45 per cent. for the working expenses. The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, commencing at the end of the five years allowed for the completion of the works. Deposit to be 24,000,000 francs (£960,000). Of this sum 8,000,000 francs are reserved for the section between Dijon and Chalons, in course of construction by the state, the expenses of which will be paid by the company.

**LYONS AND AVIGNON, WITH A BRANCH TO GRENOBLE.**—The length of the main line is 233 kilometres, and of the branch 96 kilometres; total, 329 kilometres. The expense of construction is estimated at 312,283 francs (£12,491) per kilometre; total cost of the whole, including interest on calls, 110,000,000 francs (£4,400,000). The net income from the main line is valued at 5,995,000 francs (£239,828), after deducting forty-five per cent. for the working expenses, and for the branch 650,000 francs, making a total of 6,645,700 francs (£265,828) profit per annum for the shareholders. The concession for the line will not exceed fifty years, allowing the company four years before that term commences for the completion of the works. The deposit to be 10,000,000 francs (£400,000).

**PARIS TO STRASBURG.**—It may not be uninteresting just at the moment the day for the adjudication of this line is announced, to state what are the names of the companies now formed for the line. They are nine in number, viz.: Hainguerlot, Ganneron, Aymard (better known in France by the name of the banker Gentil et Fol), Bechet, Caumont Laforce, Douleauville, De Hell, Arnoux, and Anthouard. The length of the main line between Paris and Strasbourg is 499 kilom.; length of branches to Rheims and Metz, 87 kilom.; from Metz to Saarbrück, 73; total length, 659 kilometres. The Government take charge of the construction of all the works on the line and branch to Rheims: including the rails and the materials for the permanent way, the cost to the company will be 81,345,000 francs. In addition to which, the construction of the branches to Metz and Saarbrück together, 121 kils. in length, 42,768,000 francs; total cost of line and branches valued at 124,113,000 francs (£4,964,544). The net annual product, deducting 45 per cent. for working expenses, is estimated at 8,660,000 francs (£342,400). The maximum duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, to commence from the time fixed for the completion of the works by the company.

**NORTHERN OF FRANCE.**—The double way is completed as far as Pontoise, and a single one to Clermont, a distance of 40 English miles. An experimental trip has been made as far as Creil, by M. Onfroy de Breville, head engineer of ponts et chaussées, who directed the works on the first section of the Northern line; M. Petiet, another engineer; and M. J. Pereire. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday states, that on the Railroad between Paris and Amiens there will be 17 stations, viz., at St. Denis, Engbien, Montmorency, Ermont, Francouville, Pontoise, Anvers, L'Isle Adam, Beaumont-sur-Oise, Brou, St. Leu d'Esserent, Creil, Liancourt, Clermont, St. Just, Breteuil, Ailly-sur-Noye, and Boves. The distance from Paris to the terminus at Amiens is about 37 leagues (92 miles). Should the ordinary speed of the other Railroads of France be observed on that in question the journey from Paris to Amiens will be made in about four hours and a half. There will be 14 stations between Amiens and Lille. The distance by this Railroad between Paris and the frontier of Belgium will be a little more than 71 leagues (178 miles). The journey will consequently occupy about eight hours.

**AMALGAMATIONS.**—A "fusion" of the six principal companies formed to bid for the Paris and Strasbourg line is stated by the *Moniteur Parisien* to have taken place. A similar proceeding in respect to the companies proposing to contend for the Lyons line was said to be in contemplation.

**ADJUDICATIONS.**—The adjudication of the Railroad from Tours to Nantes, and from Paris to Strasbourg, with branches upon Rheims and Metz and the Prussian frontier, is to take place on the 25th of this month. The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the Paris and Lyons Railroad will be adjudicated at the latest on the 10th of December.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.**—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at Gay's Hospital on the body of William Shannons, aged twenty-two years, who lost his life on the line of the above railway on the night of Saturday last. The deceased was a blacksmith, in the service of the Atmospheric Railway Company. On Saturday night, shortly after twelve o'clock, an engine and several ballast waggons left the station at Croydon, for the purpose of proceeding to London; but, as the train neared the Sydenham station, the engineer was suddenly alarmed by the engine lifting up, as if it had passed over something. The engineer immediately stopped the train; and, upon searching about, discovered the body of the deceased lying between the rails. He was quite insensible, and bleeding from a wound on the lower part of his body. The deceased was instantly placed in one of the carriages, and conveyed, without loss of time, to the above institution, where he died the same evening. The night was very dark and foggy. There was a lamp at the head of the train, and one also behind. The deceased had been drinking at a public house prior to the accident, and it was the opinion of several persons that he was not sober when the train passed over him. He had received about 30s. as his wages in the evening, and, when discovered after the accident, he had only 7s. 3d. The jury adjourned the inquiry for the purpose of obtaining more evidence.

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT LEWES.**—On Tuesday a most unexpected discovery was made in that part of the Priory grounds at Lewes on which the workmen are engaged in the necessary excavations for the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railroad. In digging amidst the ruins of the old Priory, the workmen came upon a hard substance, which proved to be a leaden box, surrounded by a few square Caen-stones. It was carefully removed, and turned out to be a cist, in which were human bones. Further examination led to the still more important discovery that it contained the remains of Gundreda, the daughter of William the Conqueror; the name Gundrada, as it is spelt, being cut in upon its lid. The size of the cist is about a yard in length, a foot in width, and nine inches in depth. The lid, sides, and ends, are in excellent preservation—but the bottom is destroyed, an effect apparently produced by the bones, for where they laid there the lead is, as it were, corroded away. The lead is ornamented by being cast in beaded compartments of the lozenge form, five inches by three, and the lid fits on, or rather laps over the sides. Shortly after this curious and interesting relic had been found, the workmen came upon a second cist, precisely similar in form, shape, character, and material, being, however, slightly longer. The bottom was eaten away in the same manner as that of its companion, and on the lid was inscribed the word—*Willelmus*—with an abbreviation for the *us*, an old but usual way of writing *Gulielmus*. This our antiquarians readily interpret into the name of *William de Warren*; by this means establishing the fact that these cists contained the remains of Gundreda and her lord, William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery. Ancient records prove that Gundreda died in 1085, and William de Warren in 1083, and that both were interred in the chapter-house of Lewes Priory; the latter being, as is stated, "buried in the chapter-house in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundred was laid."

The marriage of the daughter of the Duchess de Berri and the Prince of Lucca, says the *Gazette de France*, is decided upon, and will soon take place.

## OUT OF TOWN.

## "BEEN TO BRIGHTON?"

Civilised man is nothing if he is not genteel. Ancient Horace abounds with proofs of the horror entertained by the Roman of the Empire for anything low; and Goldsmith makes the organ-grinder of his comedy shrink from compromising his dignity by performing "any but the genteel tunes—"Waters Parted," or the minuet in 'Ariadne.'" Gentility is not easily described: it may best be defined as a quality peculiar to the human race—the characteristics being a desire on the part of the individual to separate from its own order, and herd with a superior class: *ton* and fashion are varieties of this species. It is the instinct which impels my Lord Duke upon the track of his Royal Highness, and causes Russell-square to rush into Rotten-row. It is an *exclusive* property, that "has been slave to thousands," and that made Beau Brummel the Dionysius of St. James's. It was the magnet that first attracted high life to a fishing village on the Sussex coast, and which now makes Brighton the occasional resort of all who do not desire to die of a negative to our motto sticking in their throat. Some few years back, the metropolitan flocks used to migrate thither at distinct periods—those of the East, at Easter; those of the West, about the Feast of All Souls. Thither did we also go about the time proper for our kind (albeit, now, all classes are miscellaneous in their descent), as we vowed we would to the Solitary Cockney—"on Monday, by the express train."

There are those, who, to speak disparagingly of the city of sea-palaces, call it "London over again." We'll settle those folks anon: all join in condemning its scantiness of shade. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true!" true past all peradventure, that the cliff—nobler of malls whereon Pleasure perfumeth her gallant pilgrimage, is as stark bare as Fashion at a ball; without a leaf to hide its nakedness, as were our progenitors during their first season in Paradise. But, still O cliff! right rich art thou in many a goody thing to look and muse upon. Thou hast thy gorgeous magnificence of sunset; thy moonlight on the golden deep; thy peerless glory of the starry firmament; thy fresh, young beauty of the morning waves—

Which o'er the interminable ocean wreaths  
Their crisped smiles.

True is it, thou hast not thy groves of sycamore—thy leafy labyrinth, for Love to sigh, or Hope to triumph in; but thou hast, rarest of possessions, invaluablest of discoveries, a contrivance whereby the human stomach may go to sea and be at rest! They only who have occupied their business, or eke their pleasure, in the great waters what time Neptune was out of temper—those alone who have passed four-and-twenty hours in the British or any other Channel, with "the dead lights" in, and their own almost out, can conceive the blessing of being able to go to sea—on the Chain Pier! Ah! Sir Cockney, its very well for you to smile now: you're not abreast the Nore light, with a flood tide, a dead noser from the South'ard, and a yearning for Margate and your mutton chops. But, that memory may bid grateful thoughts arise—now, while the merry gale is pursuing the white-footed billows, and you fleet of fishing boats comes staggering homewards for the beach abreast of "The Old Ship," disburse two-pence for a voyage on the bridge of chains, and contrast the feeling of being "off Brighton" and on her graceful pier, and "off" anywhere else in a graceless steamer.

For those who object against Brighton its being London out of town—*urbs in rupe*—we prescribe a trial of Herne Bay or Botany Bay, synonymous recipes. For ourself, holding that comfort is to life what action is said to be to oratory, we should be content to take the great metropolis with us wherever we went, and pitch it, for the nonce, in such place as it might please occasion to call us to. If it be urged that Brighton does not afford that retirement which is an indispensable feature of rural felicity, we reply we would back, as the climax of solitude, against any howling wildness of Africa, or desert island of the Pacific, its gardens of the Chalybeate Spa for a morning's walk, or the stage boxes of its theatre for an evening's siesta. We have tried both, and acknowledge that, in the regard of loneliness, "each of itself is its own parallel."

They take you your journey now, on an average, in the time it occupies you to reach the point of departure from any habitable quarter of the English capital. In point of facility, it is more convenient to go to Brighton and return to town than it is to storm your way from Hyde Park Corner to the Surrey side of London Bridge. Once there on the Monday registered in our vow, we found ourself before we had quite finished our accustomed morning paper, dallying with a sandwich and a thimble full of sherry at the Bedford. Old Boreas has had a busy equinox of it; perhaps it has not been more zealously breezy for the last fifty autumns than during the present. From the coffee-room windows we looked out upon the esplanade, and a few courageous maidens who paraded it in that development of sculpture which the female form is wont to exhibit when walking to windward in a whole gale; we crossed over to the esplanade—probably therefore—but no matter for that. As we crossed in the rear of one of the public carriages of the place called "flys" upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle—a dashing equipage, which was following, pulled up its foaming steeds that we might go unscathed. Landed on the footway, we turned to look on the danger we had escaped. We do not love those startling illustrations of the differences of social position of which a high state of civilization is so full; so parrying the reflection which strove hard to "pink" our philosophy with something about its being "a step between the sublime and the ridiculous" we turned us to one of these seats, which seemed to say—

Here rest and muse upon the sea,  
And hope. Are not her dreams as fleet  
And endless as the waves that flee  
Before the storm with silver feet?

And so we could, (it was just suited to contemplation—for as it is some where written—"A mighty strong west-wind took away the locusts") had not, at the moment, the man with the blue face crossed us. Who is that man with the blue face? We never went anywhere we did not see him, nor ever saw those who had staid at home or journeyed abroad without encountering him. Can he be the Wandering Jew, or is he a ubiquitous Christian.

There used to be—and, very likely, there is still—a little round Irish Major of Dragons, who, as the afternoon waxed late, might always be seen, lounging about the door of the Plough, at Cheltenham. For him life had but one object left, and that was his dinner. If any one he knew came out of the house, or essayed to enter it, or chanced to pass in front, his unvarying salute was, "Ah!—well—what o'clock is it?" If the person interrogated should reply it was at all approximating to six, he would rub his hands in an ecstasy, and, looking radiant with delight, exclaim, "Ah! ha! thank God the day's gone, elegant!" We don't mean to insinuate that the case of the Irish Dragon is a very common one, but it's not so rare as people may insist upon. Take the synopsis, for example, of a Brighton day, and arrive at your own conclusion as to whether its tendencies are towards the cultivation of "fat paunches or lean pates."

Your chamber window opens to the sea—else, what business have you there? and, lo! at seven of the morning you are chased from a wholesome slumber by a silver voice, which inquires, in recitative, "Any prawns to-day, if you please, Ma'am?" This is a fish-fag addressing the cook: think of that, O, ye nymphs of Billingsgate, and hide your diminished heads! This serenade induces you to arise and take a plunge in the brine, or a walk to Rottendeau, for an appetite. You breakfast well: we defy you to help it, if you were all the disciples of Zeno rolled into one. It is one of the afternoon, and haply you are strolling on the Kempton terrace and slopes—now, tell us, like an honest reader, one who scorns to fence with fact, have you not turned westward, and put the best leg foremost because one Mutton dwelleth in the King's-road? Don't be afraid, all the world don't know that Mutton's luncheons are left to remind mankind of what ambrosia was. You were not strolling on the Kempton slopes, neither compassing the good things of the savoury purveyor; you were hunting with the Brookside harriers. Well, now, confess, was it an abstract love of the chase, a simple, unsophisticated taste for the pursuit of wild animals that led you to Telescombe-tye, or the anticipation of the evening haunch, and that a jovial gallop over the downs would be a security for a couple of additional slices? Depend upon it, nothing but the miraculous effect its air has upon the gastric could win for the West Cliff the presence of the *flâneur* of Mayfair, in the certainty of coming in contact with his tailor, or "that sublime of rascals," his tailor's attorney.

And, *apropos*, what a place it is for the children of Israel! Perhaps they never mustered in such force on the coast since the days of Pha-



raah. A morning's walk confronts you with enough to colonise a New Jerusalem. There, the daughters of Judah "walk in silk attire" be-dight with fine gold: there her youths parade in the manufacture of Moses and Co., and mosaic ditto: there her matrons swarm incessant, with cardinals on their backs, as in scorn of the synagogue, and her old men make their ablutions in the baths of Mahomed! These reveries and revelations are to be understood as the produce of more than one day passed among the scenes to which they refer. In sooth, a pleasant spot is Brighton for him who loveth to sport over a well-stocked human preserve, and eke for the fisher of men who affecteth an odd piscatory specimen for his pannier. Just now, a cry is raised about the exorbitance of its charges: the scale for board rated at famine prices, and lodgings laid at such cost as well might "murder sleep." They put their accommodations down at a handsome figure, no doubt; and where don't they, that "people most do congregate?" We ourself, not many weeks since, made one of a party of five that breakfasted on board of a Rhine steamer, on which occasion the demand for a dish of mutton chops was probably more than was paid for the sheep from which they were cut! What of that? they were flavoured with the Drachenfels, and you can't call for such a relish as that at the Cock or the Blue Posts. Therefore, despite the perfumed mob of Mayfair that comes between your nose and the sweet south what time you roam in gentildalliance with the last glance of Aurora: in defiance of Jew or Gentile—the noble vulgar or the ignoble genteel—take our advice—follow our example—and add another month to autumn, by accompanying it to the coast of Sussex. See the last of our departing guest shake hands with it on the threshold of winter, as well as you may—it's not everybody can go with it to Torquay or *Castella Mare*.



We have said follow our example, and pass three or four weeks, about this time, at Brighton—but we have not told you of a catastrophe that all but nipped these pleasant occasions in the bud. Who has not heard of the Devil's Dyke? It may not be so well known, however, that now our old friend's domain is in the market. But such is the fact, and before its transfer to some less popular proprietor, we were desirous of seeing it once more. Most people ride, there, upon animals belonging to the class of quadrupeds, but empowered by licence to go on three legs, and, very often, on two, at fashionable watering-places. We walk there, and everywhere else that we can: try it yourself—you'll find it the sure way to reform your apothecary's bills.

Hard by the margin of this big ditch stands a rustic hostel. As we drew near to its portal, we became aware of a person issuing from it, with a wedge of bread and cheese in his mouth, and a log each of the same materials in his hand. A glance was enough—it was the solitary Cockney. He approached as in act to speak, so soon as he might swallow his victual. We greeted him with a patronising nod. Why, is not virtue secure of its reward? While yet our courteous smile dimpled our good-natured mouth, and our neck was curved with courtesy there arose within the house a sound of many voices. We started like the scared chamois: one bound placed us on the verge of the Dyke, another some feet below it—in the effort after concealment. Vain, vain hope! Looking upward, there stood—toppling over our devoted head—an avalanche of Smiths! Not a moment was to be lost—we thought of our latter end, glorious reminiscence! Down therefore we sat, and down to the bottom we slid, like one shot from a *Montagne Russe*, while high up in the air, like voices of mocking fiends, we heard exclamations of "Been to Brighton? Been to Brighton?"

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### NEWMARKET—AND THE HOUGHTON MEETING OF '45.

About a couple of centuries ago, it required a couple of days for the merry King Charles (scandal says, with the pretty orange girl for a companion) to compass the journey from the Palace of Whitehall to that of Newmarket. Now, it is done in about as many hours. This is an accountable change—for the better, no doubt; for, to say nothing of the addition to the career of life gained by endowing twenty-four hours with as much of incident as formerly could be gleaned in a week—the comfort of locomotion in our time is only to be understood by comparison. Arthur Young, the tourist, speaking of our public roads in 1770, says:—"I know not, in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal highway. (That from Preston to Wigan.) Let me most seriously caution all travellers who may accidentally purpose to travel this terrible country, to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one but they break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with ruts, which I actually measured, *four feet deep*, and floating with mud, only from a wet summer: what must it, therefore, be in winter?" Now, as the Merry Monarch was fain to sleep at Newport on the first night of his pilgrimage into Cambridgeshire, and content to gain his goal on the second, it is not presuming too much to suppose that the high road from Shoreditch to the Devil's Ditch was altogether innocent of Mac Adam in his time. So far, then, as regards the means of reaching it, the locality of this our history has put a good foot foremost in the quick march of improvement. Whether its other ways have mended as much, we will inquire—by comparison.

In the reign of Queen Anne the following sketch was published by a stranger who paid a chance visit to Newmarket—then the established capital of the turf:—"Being there in October, I had the opportunity to see the horse races, and a great concourse of the nobility and gentry as well from London as all parts of England; but they were all so intent, so eager, so busy upon the sharpening part of the sport, their wagers, their bets, that to me they seemed just as so many horse coursers in Smithfield: descending, the greatest of them, from their high dignity and quality, to the picking one another's pockets, and biting one another as much as possible, and that with so much eagerness, as it might be said, they acted without respect to faith, honour, or good manners. I was so sick of the jockeying parts that I left the crowds about the posts, and pleased myself with observing the horses: how the creatures yielded to all the arts and management of their masters; how they took their airings in sport, and played with the daily heats, which they ran over the course before the grand day. Here I fancied myself in the Circus Maximus at Rome, seeing the ancient games, and, under this deception, was more pleased than I possibly could have been among the crowds of gentlemen at the weighing and starting posts, or at their meetings at the coffee-houses and gaming-tables after the races were over. Pray, take it with you, as you go, that you see no ladies at Newmarket, except a few of the neighbouring gentlemen's families, who come in their carriages to see a race and then go home again."

If modern Newmarket were to sit for its portrait, there would be no mistaking the family resemblance it would exhibit to Newmarket of the olden time. The slight sketch which will here be given of its features in this instant October will be found tolerably like those of its ancestor of the days of Queen Anne. How similar the detail of the training.

It is some two hours after daybreak, and we take our way, haply, for the Warren Hill. There arrived, we find teams of graceful creatures in their gay attire, their hoods and body-clothes of white, or blue, or scarlet, or crimson, with tiny children on their backs, curvetting in the pride of high spirit and pampered appetite. anon they gallop up the emerald downs towards the clump, or, for a more lengthy course, skirting the plantation, and sweeping away for the summit of the far hill—playing with the daily heats which they run before the day for the grand effort.

In no spot on earth is there so much material of interest for the true lover of the craft and subtlety of racing, as on the Exercise Grounds around Newmarket. The town itself has probably changed but little since first it became the chief resort of horse-racing. The architecture, for instance, of the Palace, built by Charles the Second, and now occupied by the Duke of Rutland, is very much of



NEWMARKET IN THE OLDEN TIME.

the character of the majority of the houses occupied by persons of condition. The late Mr. Crockford, indeed, built a twin companion for his St. James's edifice in the main street, and the Jockey Club and Subscription Rooms no doubt are of more pretension than was the old Coffee House; but still, could the ghost of

Tregonwell Frampton walk some moonlight night from the Rutland Arms to the White Bear, he would find things generally pretty much as he left them. Could his shade join the rendezvous around many of the betting posts, he would certainly "find no change in them." In saying that the Palace was built by Charles



THE TRAINING GROUND, NEWMARKET.

II., we mean to convey that to that Monarch it owes its present aspect. James the First originally erected it for a Hunting-box, and Charles the First had a racing establishment there. So also, had Oliver Cromwell, according to some authorities—but we cannot, for the life of us, imagine grim old Noll indulging in

such a vanity. Enough, however, of the past—now to the events of account to which the present week gave "a local habitation and a name" (of one sort or another) at the metropolis of modern Olympics.

The Houghton Meeting, with which it is our purpose to deal under the head



VIEW OF NEWMARKET





NEWMARKET RACES.—THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

of National Sports in this our number, commenced on Monday last, and is still in process of action. In the matter of weather, it could not have been better off had its scene been laid in Tempé. We had one entire and perfect routine of summer sunshine—an atmosphere “like the sweet South.” The attendance was considerable; but, as the quaint essayist from whom we have quoted observes—Pray take it with you as you go, that you saw few ladies, save those who, in so far as regards a taste for horse-racing at all events, agree perfectly with their lords. As it was, so business is the characteristic of Newmarket. Therefore, thither flocked the amateur of the sport, earnest in his devotion, and those anxious to turn his enthusiasm to account. There you saw, or might have seen, the most exalted of the sons of men “descending, the greatest of them, from their high dignity,” and mingling with all sorts and conditions of their fellows, just as if the golden age had come again. But, to be sure, that could not be the case, or we never should have had the ill rumours rife which were in everybody’s mouth. First, they told ye—the busy-bodies!—that the first favourite for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was made secure; as if the selling of him by Mr. Watts to Mr. Clarke were synonymous with transforming him into dogs-meat! Oh! the horrid things we heard, before we were out of the dust we had accumulated during our drive from Chesterford. We verily believe the most conscienceless set of dogs in the world are the gossips of Newmarket.

The first day of the Houghton decided the fate of the great handicap of the week—the Cambridgeshire. For this, after various shindies and all manner of disagreeable imputations, twenty-eight came to the post. As to giving the details of the race we don’t attempt it, because, in the first place, we have no room for them, and in the next they are unknown to us and every one else—if we had. It was done at very good speed, and as Alarm won by two lengths in a very masterly style, if he had not tumbled down, most probably he would have won the Derby also. To a friend of ours, that stood to win £25,000 on him at Epsom, however, this seemed by no means a pleasant contingency to allude to, so we pass to other matters. The Baron was one of those the soonest beaten—indeed, Wee Pet had disposed of him before they reached the Duke’s Stand: how oddly horses run at one time and another! At starting it will be seen that Ould Ireland was first favourite at 3 to 1. We saw “our fat friend” at the post, and wondered what the dickens won him such a place in public favour. He was absolutely, to our thinking, obese; he was backed by the lucky lot at 25 to 1, and laid against at 3 to 1. Who talks of the “glorious uncertainty” of the turf? give us the inglorious security. They

told you the settling on the Cambridgeshire was quiet. The first day produced capital sport, to the extent of seven events. On Tuesday there were eight races, among them, for the first time, The Criterion. This is, in our estimate, the most intrinsically interesting two-year-old stake run for here. It is the wind-up of the promise of the Derby favourites for the season, in very many instances; it was so in this. There is not a Derby nomination for the coming year of any pretension at Newmarket: but one of much mark out. That is Sting, a colt that has beaten everything he has met in a canter—except Joy, who was his vanquisher at Ascot, through a mistake of the jockey that rode him. Half-a-score met him for the Criterion, in which he carried 7 lbs. extra, and which he won, positively hard held, in a canter. This was a great achievement for one that has done so much. He has been at concert pitch since the early summer, a liberty that few horses—especially two-year-olds—will “stand.” The reader will take the trouble to apply this latter remark according to his prudence, rather than his admiration.

These two events were the cream of the Houghton Meeting, here skimmed in the shape of essay. The matter of fact of its chief issues will be elsewhere found. Its epilogue will not admit of the fine flourishes about hope and promise, and all that sort of thing, common to such compositions. The character of the turf as a national sport has certainly not improved in the present century, if it may not be said of it, as in the last, that those who countenance it do so at the forfeiture of “faith, honour, and good manners.” But this may truly, would that it might profitably, be declared, that, till it is purged of the discreditable men who use it as a profession, it is, at the least, a pastime of questionable policy for the gentleman who affects it as his recreation.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.			
Lord G. Bentinck’s Clumsy	.. ..	(W. Abdale)	1
Lord Albemarle’s The Little Vulgar Boy	.. ..	(J. Sharpe)	2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Lord W. Powlett’s c by Montreal	.. ..	(Bartholomew)	1
Mr. Shelley’s Tit-bit	.. ..	(F. Butler)	2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Colonel Peel’s ch g Caen	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Parry’s b f Sally Brown	.. ..	(Marlow)	2

Match, 100, h ft.—Lord G. Bentinck’s Terrier (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow’s Velocipede, out of Miss Whip (Mann).

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yrs-old and upwards.			
Lord Stradbroke’s Boarding School Miss	.. ..	(Chapple)	1
Mr. Whitelock’s Fair Rosamond, 4 yrs	.. ..	(A. Day)	2

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each.			
Mr. Forth’s br c Sting, by Slane	.. ..	(H. Bell)	1
Lord Lonsdale’s Joy	.. ..	(Bartholomew)	2

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate, of £50, for three-year olds and upwards.			
Sir J. Hawley’s Alamode	.. ..	(Marden)	1
Mr. Wigram’s Kesheng	.. ..	(Pettit)	2
Match.—100, h. ft.—Mr. Payne’s Collingwood (Nat) beat Lord G. Bentinck’s Astern (T. Abdale).			

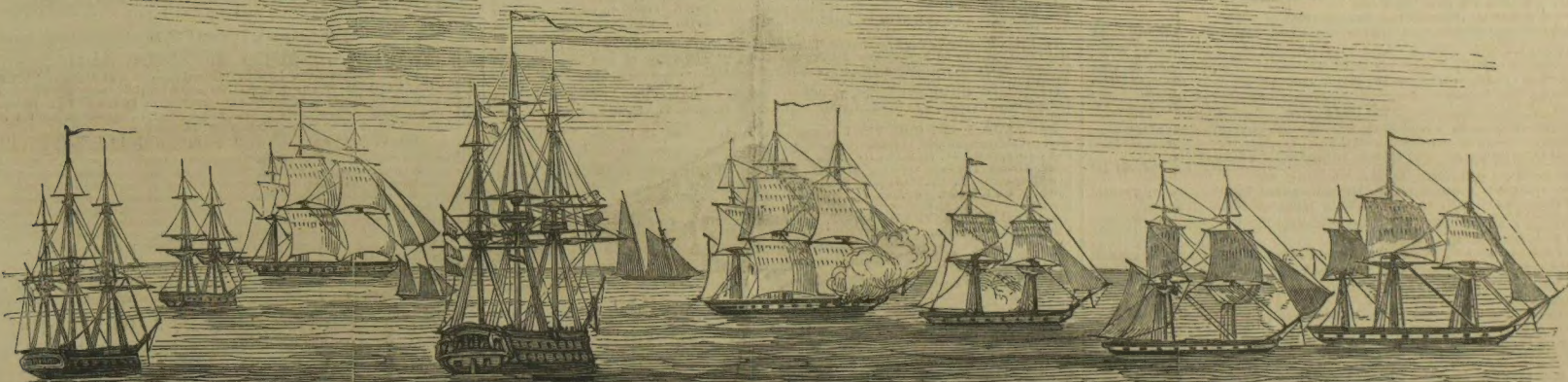
Subscription Plate, of £50.			
Mr. Shelley’s Blackbird	.. ..	(J. Prince)	1
Lord G. Bentinck’s Terrier	.. ..	(W. Abdale)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Mr. Phillimore’s Skeleton	.. ..	(Sly)	1
Lord Miltown’s Colleen Bawn	.. ..	(Murphy)	2

Match.—300, h. ft.—Lord Stradbroke’s Idas (Nat) beat Mr. Irwin’s Ould Ireland (H. Bell).

CAPTURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Monte Video with the annexed Sketch of the Capture of the Argentine Squadron, off Monte Video, while attempting to escape or run up to Buenos Ayres, on Saturday, August 2nd last. They got under way about 3 o’clock, p.m., and were immediately followed by the *Desaix*, French brig; and H.M.S. *Comus* and *Satellite*. The *Comus* fired a shot ahead of the Argentine Admiral’s brig; and the *Satellite* fired several into the corvette. As soon as the *Comus* fired again, and the *Satellite* was fast coming, the Admiral struck his flag, and the corvette followed his example: several shots hit the two vessels, but no material damage was done. The two schooners and the other brig then struck their colours, which ended the affair.



H.M.S.  
MELAMPUS.

ARGENTINE  
BRIG.

H.M.S.  
SATELLITE.

ARGENTINE  
SCHOONER.

H.M.S.  
EAGLE.

ARGENTINE  
SCHOONER.

H.M.S.  
COMUS.

ARGENTINE  
ADMIRAL.

DESAIX,  
FRENCH BRIG.

ARGENTINE  
CORVETTE.

CAPTURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON, OFF MONTE VIDEO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—The *Great Britain*, Captain Hoskins again arrived at New York on the 15th ult., in 18 days, from Liverpool, having experienced very rough weather on the passage. The shipping report adds the following:—"Left Liverpool 4 P.M., 27th Sept.; the first 10 days experienced westerly winds, strong gales, and heavy sea at times, during which the ship behaved admirably. For a few hours of the 2d of October, the wind was N.E., and in a heavy squall the foremast was carried away. On the 12th, at noon, found the ship had been set 36 miles to the northward in the preceding 24 hours, and on that night found by soundings that the ship again set to the northward 30 miles from noon of the 12th to two A.M. of the 13th, and among the shoals of Nantucket—a thick dirty night with very heavy rain; at daylight made signal for a pilot and ran into Vineyard Sound, stopped 10 hours and a half at Holmes' Hole, left it at half-past two A.M. of the 14th, and reached Sandy Hook at eleven P.M., and remained outside for want of water."

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—Two more failures were declared yesterday, but the account on the whole progressed much better than was anticipated. The Consol Market was flat, the closing price being 97 for money, and 97 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for account.



Large 8vo., price 6s., formerly 2 vols. 7s. 6d.  
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**LADIES,** whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the rural ride, or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion, will find in ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a renovating and refreshing auxiliary, dispelling the cloud of languor from the complexion, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the Skin. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions, as well as Sunburns, Freckles, Discolorations, and Salivaceous, yield to its specific qualities, and are succeeded by a clearness and softness of the skin truly grateful to its possessor. An invaluable property is obtained in its selection by the Royal and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the whole elite of the aristocracy and haut ton. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," all others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

**ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.**—(Patronised by the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and in general use in all Countries.)  
**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,** for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.  
**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,** for Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sunburns, and Freckles, and renders the Skin Soft, Fair, and Blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,** for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums. Price 2s. 9d. per box.  
**CAUTION.**—Beware of Spurious Compounds under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Royalty). The only Genuine Preparations have the word ROWLAND'S on the wrapper.—Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**SUPERIOR SHIRTS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Strong Cotton Shirts and Long Cloth Night Shirts .. .. . 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.  
 Superior Long Cloth Shirts, with fine Irish linen fronts, collars, and wristbands (exceedingly well made, specimens of superior Needlework) .. .. . 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.

A very large assortment of Shirts, from the Infant's to the largest extra-outsize, including the most celebrated makes in grass-bleached Irish linen, and the finest qualities in Indian long cloth shirts, at proportionate moderate prices.  
 Shirts kept washed and ready for use.  
 Shirts made to order. Flannel Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes.  
 Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers in great variety.  
 A large stock of Winter Hosiery, at the lowest prices.

Strong Umbrellas, 1s. 8d.; Town-made Umbrellas, with neat steel frames, 5s.; Rich Silk Umbrellas, 8s.; charged usually charged 12s. An extensive assortment of Town-made Umbrellas at one-third less than the usual prices.

**IMPORTANT!**—Goods sent for inspection, before payment, to all parts of London. Country Orders must be accompanied with a Post-office Order for Payment.  
**ROGERS and CO., Manufacturers, 59, St. Martin's lane, Coaling-cross, and 29, New-street, Covent-garden.** (Established more than Half a Century.)

**THE PUBLIC** most respectfully informed that Messrs. NICOLL have received permission, according to the specification in the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap 65, to alter and otherwise adapt the coat, known as the REGISTERED PALETOT, to be suitable for winter wear, and it is now being made of a thicker material



always the ruling colour, and which is ornamented with a rose, or primroses with brown leaves. Feathers are also employed, not of glaring but of uniform and simple colours. The whole inner edge of the bonnet is to be trimmed with ribbon, not of the colour of that worn outside, but of the hue most favourable to the countenance. We must, however, observe, for the sake of ladies who deem the Pamela form of bonnet unfavourable to their charms, that there is a modification of it, less eccentric, which may become them. Its form is still rather raised above the forehead, but less so, and it is short and rounded off below with unreasonable proportions, but it has a *basolet* of ribbon which fills up the square prominence behind the head, and covers it more completely. Let us repeat once more that the colour of the ribbons inside must be different from that outside. For Mancinis, ribbon, bows of velvet, or tufts of blonde, combined with coloured tulle, are employed. Capotes of satin are also worn, made of violet satin, trimmed all over on the inside with ruffles of black Brussels tulle and a garland of violet marabouts placed *without pretension* outside. Morning caps: those worn at home are made of Valenciennes shell-embroidered muslin, of a form somewhat wide, and they are trimmed with small ribbons either in velvet or in satin, but as narrow as that employed for baby caps.

Evening coiffures are likewise preparing in expectation of parties and of the opening of the more fashionable theatres. The Algerine turbans, in cloth of gold and transparent tulle, trimmed with fringe. These resemble in no respect what were formerly denominated turbans; they cover the ears, encompass the countenance, are of Brussels lace trimmed with flowers and ribbon, either in satin, gauze, or velvet. The flowers the most *recherché* are roses, violets, may, or heliotrope. These little caps are of a form shifting towards the ears. As to the style of dressing the hair, there are in vogue bandeaux *à la Raphaël*, or undulated bandeaux *à l'Athénienne*—that is to say, begin in oval at the eyebrows. There are also tufts *à la Marie Stuart*, which afford the countenance a most soft and poetical framing. Garlands are made in leaves mingled with very small flowers. Garlands are also worn in imitation of reeds, of which the leaves are striped with a fillet of gold mingled with coral. The large shaded roses and the deep coloured, the garlands in citron leaves, and many other elegant ornaments, insure these coiffures a great vogue during the approaching season.



FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Many dresses are made in the style of redingotes or pelisses: they are almost all ornamented with buttons, in shell, gold, dead or faceted silver; likewise with those in imitation of diamonds, opal, and emeralds. With the higher varieties of fashion, no dress is deemed fit to wear which is not ornamented with buttons adapted to, and harmonizing with, the tissues employed, and their different hues. As to the style of dresses, they are nearly the same as formerly, barring some slight modifications introduced by the taste of the wearer and of the maker; and the accessory ornaments will be—more than the form of the dresses—the object of attention during the approaching season.

The tissues which appear destined to enjoy surpassing vogue, are damasks, with large patterns; satins, with horizontal stripes—white on green, lilac, blue, sapphire, violet, and burnt bread colours. Bordered dresses lose the good graces of the fair wearers daily more and more, because they have been imitated in inferior stuffs.

Jewellery appears destined to be multiplied by the present fashion. There are ladies who wear as many as three bracelets on one arm.

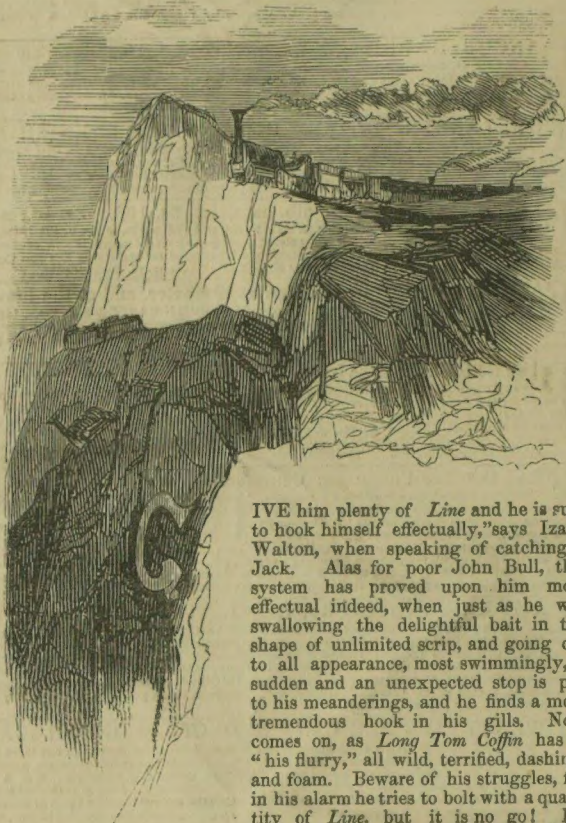
At the approach of the colder season, mantelets are being prepared, and to each is assigned a name more or less extraordinary. Those which appear destined to be adopted by our belles, are mantelets *à la visite au caprice*, the Eyp-tian, and that with three *biais*. *La visite* is a close-fitting garment, lined either with white silk, or with pink or with plush. It is trimmed with black lace, or with a braiding in the composition, in which a chenil is employed which imitates velvet. Another mantelet much in vogue is made of satin Argus green, sapphire blue, or Persian lilac, covered with black lace, and a sort of hood is appended, which can be at will put on the head, and which, independent of the proportion of warmth it affords, is very becoming to the countenance.



FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

## RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.



IVE him plenty of *Line* and he is sure to hook himself effectually," says Izaak Walton, when speaking of catching a Jack. Alas for poor John Bull, this system has proved upon him most effectual indeed, when just as he was swallowing the delightful bait in the shape of unlimited scrip, and going on, to all appearance, most swimmingly, a sudden and an unexpected stop is put to his meanderings, and he finds a most tremendous hook in his gills. Now comes on, as *Long Tom Coffin* has it, "his flurry," all wild, terrified, dashing, and foam. Beware of his struggles, for in his alarm he tries to bolt with a quantity of *Line*, but it is no go! He

is fast! He must come to the surface and yield his fat. It is a terrible thing to be hooked in any sense of the word, but to be hooked by remorseless scrip is the worst of all. A sudden fright has fallen on the Market, for everybody, panic-struck, is rushing to sell, and the Market becomes glutted. The enthusiasm cools down, and eyes become disenchanted, and the imaginary lump of gold turn into their real shapes, of worse than waste paper. The intoxication is over, and now ensues the *delirium tremens*. The Stag draws in his horns, for holding is no part of his business. The small speculator trembles with despair in the possession of a hundred shares, upon the obtaining of which he has so much congratulated himself. The aforesaid shares, at £25 each, amounting to more than he ever even hoped to possess; he only intended to turn a pound or two. They now hang like a loadstone round his neck, and must eventually sink him, by slow and torturing degrees, in the shape of frequent calls; for those who can pay must. A most beggarly account will it be when the muster takes place, for the deserters will leave the troops of the *Line* in a pitiable condition. The awful traffic by Railway Committee-men and others will soon be most frightfully apparent. Disappointed men have whispered a few of the "secrets of the prison house," and shown the world that it has been but a *melée* of interested men to clutch as much gold as possible, and "the devil take the hindmost." This has been a very simple process; for the fairy-like tales spread abroad to catch the ear of the unwary, of men going to bed worth nothing but a letter of allotment, and getting up in the morning possessing thousands, by the magic of Railway speculations, were sure baits. Directors have advertised a number of shares at £2 or £2 10s. per share first instalment, then allotted only a certain number to the public, that a price might be made, which, of course, was done to a certainty, during the height of the fever; directly the sound of premium reached their ears, they thrust the whole quantity into the Market, which bore a very large proportion to the allotted one, and thus sold and divided the profit equally amongst their right honourable Board, careless to whom they sold, as the instantly realising was the only object. Who bought them? Why, men who were of equally honourable dealings—who never intended to hold, but who sold at a profit, and so on to the end. The present holders—who never intended to be so—are not worth a dump—not one in a thousand; nor could they face another instalment or call. Then where is the capital to come from? since the partners or shareholders are men without means, and merely unlucky devils who have, at an unfortunate moment, popped their necks into a hank, from which they have not the power to extricate themselves.

The neglect of all business has been unprecedented; for many months no tradesman has been found at his counter, or merchant at his office, east, west, north, and south. If you called upon business, you were sure to be answered with "Gone to the City;" and the straightforward, honourable, and particular man of business, who formerly asked for your account, now troubles you to ask him for it many times before you get it, or pleads, as an excuse, the scarcity of money, and his heavy Railway calls. This is done now by most reputable houses, without a blush, as everybody is in the same boat, and it is looked upon more leniently than it otherwise would be. All rule and order are upset by the general epidemic, as in the Plague of London, where all ties of blood, honour, or friendship, were cast away; and man grew callous to the sufferings of his fellow man, and only looked to his own welfare and safety in the calamity, and as to how far he could best secure himself from the general ruin.

The fallacy of the Railways only provisionally registered becoming the objects of immense competition, and men paying to each other large sums upon imaginary security, must be apparent to all men of business; and so it has been, but the desire of gain has become so strong, that a Railway to the Moon would have found speculators, if part of the *Line* could have been surveyed, with the strong recommendation of some Railway King or other potential person: to such an extent had this gullibility gone, that people who had written soft letters to Boards of Directors for a few shares, began to turn their minds to having Railways of their own; many cases of which have been successful. Chairmen and Directors were very easily procured; but, in case of any hurry as to the sending the prospectus to the printers before the aforesaid gentlemen could be consulted as to their willingness to join the designer of the line, a reference to any prospectuses lying now upon every man's desk would furnish a respectable Board, taking them at random. It is a known fact that many respectable and influential men have read their names printed as Provisional Committee-men without the slightest knowledge of the Railway or the parties connected with it. Very often, from this helter-skelter way of doing business, the same name would be found upon two opposition lines; but it did not matter—nobody cared; the involuntary Director found a sop was preparing for him to stifle his growl, so he let the swindle go on. Engineers have been placed in the same predicament, and have feathered their nests most delightfully, for the demand has increased the price tremendously, and their minutes have become guineas, and their patronage to surveyors, &c., immense. The surveyors have been paid in the same ratio, and many a young man with a smattering of surveying has left a good permanent situation under the temptation of four or five guineas a day, which must soon slip between his fingers, and he becomes nothing, as the present slight vibration of the panic, for it is hardly as yet a shock, has electrified the most heedless, and shown them that the storm is not so far off as has been supposed by sanguine speculators.

Deposits paid to provisionally-registered railways, which failing passing through the house, return most pitiful dividends to the holders of promissory share letters, the money being swallowed up by the whole tribe of Directors, Chairmen, Surveyors, Engineers, and other locusts given life to by this mania.

Bankers begin to screw up their money tight, as it is called amidst money dealers, refusing even to look at shares as deposits or security. Yet, according to the Railway advertisements, wherein their names figure to a great extent, and the immense amount supposed to be deposited by the Railway Companies, they ought to be as free as a spendthrift's. But, is the money there? Go and inquire, you forced holders of scrip; you are partners, and have an undoubted right to know the amount placed in their hands to the credit of your Company; this, legally done, they have no power to refuse, and they will inform you "that the enormous amount is only in the prospectus," and that you are bound to pay for the future proceedings of the aforesaid *Line* to the full amount of your liabilities or shares. Thus many a speculator, who has been doing pretty well heretofore, will find in such events that the other leaf of his gambling or account book has to be put in black to mourn for the loss he has made.

Shrewd men with money have most ingeniously put other men's fingers in the fire, keeping themselves out of harm's way, by thrusting some needy man before them, for whom they find the necessary capital and give a handsome commission. Want of money and the belief of ultimate success, with a very faint knowledge of their liabilities, and the example of high and low around them, have led many men of apparently respectable condition to become cover as it were to the head gambler, who rejoices securely in the profit, and, in case of failure, leaves the poor and tempted victim to shut up his shop—bolt—or go over the Bridge if he pleases. Such cases are not imaginary—they are facts!

Noble Lords, who are certainly liable for their right honourable gambling ribs, will find their names no protection from the forthcoming storm; their own personal peril is no trifle, since we see names of great



odour in the polite City of Westminster crowded together as dividers of the Railway sops. Provisional Committees must now provide for the crash, and Directors direct their attention to their accounts, and see how their daily increasing expences are to be met, and that they don't get hung up in their own Lines.

The constant succession of Railways proposed and carried, would, it was supposed, keep up the ball for a year or two more—the public, therefore, have neglected due precaution in speculation.

All Companies have shared in the great folly!—Railway Mania!—seized apparently at the same moment all over the world, upon great capitalists and speculators.

The sudden cloud that has overspread them has been startling and unexpected, therefore unprovided for; and victims stand aghast at their perilous situation.

The magnitude of the error will meet its equal magnitude of punishment: and many families will have to mourn the year Forty-five as they have before mourned over the fatal speculations of the years '25 and '35, when Mines and Bonds worked almost the same ruin, and caused the same delirium. It seems that every tenth year brings its bubble; upon looking back this will be found to be the case.

They have planned and drawn a Grand Terminus for all Railways—to be placed somewhere near Charterhouse Square. We should advise them not to lay out their money in this grand and picturesque idea, for we plainly perceive one already formed in St. George's Fields, which to a certainty will be the Grand Terminus—it is now called the Queen's Bench.

